THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,

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C. D. BRIGHAM,.....EDITOR.
R. D. THOMPSON, G. B. HOLTZMAN,} BUSINESS MANAGERS.

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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

CITY ITEMS.

Goods Sold Without Regard

To value. Opera House Shoe Store.

Sale of

Superior Household Furniture, A. Leggate, Auctioneer, will sell at 68 Fourth street, this morning, at 10 o'clock, the entire household furniture, carpets, beds, bedding, pictures, mirrors, valuable gold watch, &c., &c.

"Dad's Struck He,"

Cried a little urchin, whose paternal ancestor had invested a few hundred dollars in "Liming's Improved Screw Dampers," and is now clearing $300 per week. A chance for you at 71 Fifth street. if

The Office of the

Merchants' Union Express Company has been removed to No. 154 Wood street, where goods are now received for points East and West, which can be reached through the connections of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad. It is expected that all other routes will soon be opened to the business of this company.

For Consumption, Bronchitis,

Scrofula and Rheumatism. Charles W. Nolen's Cod Liver Oil has its virtues attested by the best physicians in all parts of the country; as prescribed its medicinal effects are unequalled; being strictly pure, it is not unpalatable, and is always uniform and reliable. Prepared only by Nolen & sweeny, Factors and Sole Proprietors, No. 123 South Front street, Philadelphia, and may be had of the Druggists in this city.

Office of the Central Skating Park Company.

The following will explain why the public were disappointed at the non appearance of Miss Carrie A. Agree at the Central Park on Christmas day:

COURT OF TELEGRAMS,

BOSTON, Dec. 18, 1866.—D. P. Corwin, Esq., General superintendent of Central Park—Miss Carrie A. Moore will be in Pittsburgh on the 24th. You can advertise accordingly. George H. Snelling.

BOSTON, December 20th, 1866.—D. P. Corwin, Esq., General Superintendent of Central Park—Miss Carrie A. Woolfe has safely arrived. Pleases are entertained of her safety. Don't advertise her appearance. George L. Lovell.

Before the above was received the engagement was nullified by both parties, and she was advertised accordingly. It appears she was on her way from New Orleans to New York by steamer, hence the above telegrams. The management have made arrangements with the most accomplished and best lady skater extant of her age, Miss Nellie Dean, of Chicago, he is a prodigy of herself—only twelve years of age, she will be announced on her arrival.

Prayer Books,

and Bibles elegantly bound, at the Church Book store, Seventh and Smithfield streets. eod

Holiday Presents

At E. A. Mason's, 196 Smithfield street. eod

Juvenile Books,

Reward Cards, Illuminated Texts, &c., &c., at E. A. Mason's Church Book Store, 196 Smithfield st. eod

The Office and Study Lamp.

Every desirable. Call and examine at Richard E. Sneed's, No. 100 Wood street. tf

Beaver Female Seminary,

Beaver Male Academy, open January 2, 1867. Apply to R. T. Taylor. eod

Christmas Gifts,

At the Church Book Store, 196 Smithfield st. eod

Cod Liver Oil.

The purest and sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the shore; it is perfectly pure and sweet. Ask for Seward & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil, manufactured by Seward, Mack & Co., New York, sold by all druggists. nol4-sm—M-We*

James Onslow,

Notary Public and Claim Agent, will spend the winter in Harrisburg and Washington City. Although a modest young man, James pushes business through, and those having anything to attend to in either of these cities will find him there. See him or address him at home. He knows the ropes. Leaves on the 26th December. Can be found in the COMMERCIAL Counting Room.

Low Priced and Good—The Emerson Piano.

To meet the wants of the great number of persons who desire to possess a piano, but do not feel able to go to the expense of the costliest make and yet would have only a good, substantial one, we have made a most careful examination of all the lowest priced pianos made in the United States. The result of this examination is that we have found those made by W. Emerson, to be the best places for the price, and a cheapest good pianos that are made. They are not substantial alike built, on the soundest acoustic principles, but in the best manner, properly seasoned, of a long rich and powerful, and the touch easy and elastic, which one is provided with the full iron frame, and overstrung bass. They stand well in tune and are in every particular as fine as the more costly musical expensive. The difference in price between a Emerson Piano and the more costly makers, is caused by the most rigid economy in the manufacture of patterns, and by sawing of labor on these parts, which neither effect the tone or durability, and do not protect that the "Emerson" is the best low priced piano made; many think it can be bought at a less price. Such pianos we do not keep, having found by our own and others' experience that being so poorly made they soon give way, and cause a long, disagreeable and discontinued, and give no satisfaction to the owner, but are a constant source of expense and annoyance. A piano of this kind is a bad investment, and really the dearest piano you can buy. We do not, and will not keep them for sale. Finding the Emerson" such desirable pianos, we at once secured exclusive agency for them for Pittsburgh and surrounding country, and having made liberal contracts for a regular weekly supply for a long time to come, can offer them at unusually advantageous rates to persons desiring the best cheap piano in the market, and feel fail to please. The "Emersons" being purchasing any other kind. Liberal discount to clergymen, teachers and each customers. Chas. C. Miller & Co., 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. eod

Writing Desks,

Ladies' Companions, Portfolios, and other useful presents, at 196 Smithfield street. eod

The Gorham Manufacturing Co.,

Of Wannitas, of Providence, R. I., inform the trade that they are producing fine electro-plated goods, consisting full dinner and tea services and table ware of every description, of very superior quality and of new and elegant designs. The base is nickel silver, upon which is a deposit of pure silver of such thickness that the process will be advantageous; the silver is unlike, and from beauty of design and superior finish are undistinguishable from it. The Gorham Manufacturing Company refer with confidence to the high reputation they have established in the production of solid silver ware, in which they have been for many years engaged, and they reassure the public that they will fully sustain that reputation in the production of electro-plated wares of such quality and exterior durability as will insure entire satisfaction to the purchaser. All articles made by them are stamped thus:

GORHAM MFG CO

on all such are fully guaranteed. They feel it necessary particularly to call the attention of purchasers to the above trade-mark, as their designs have been already extensively imitated. These goods can only be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country. no12-eod-ym

The Daily Commercial

The New Railroad Route to Cleveland.

It is confidently expected that through trains between Cleveland by way of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago and Lawrence Railroads, will be running by the first of February. The Mahoning Valley road is rapidly approaching completion. Already the iron horse has come over it as far as Yellow Creek, three and a half miles this side of Lowell, and the remaining two and a half miles will be laid in a few days, when we have been ready for the sand rails on Tuesday. All the force of the road is pushed through to the work, is now finishing the grading on the quarter of a mile between the Mahoning and Ohio canal, and the Lawrence Railroad forms a junction with the Mahoning division of the A. and G. R. R. Should the weather continue favorable, two weeks more will see the whole line finished, the trestle work over the Mahoning Creek filled up, and a third rail will then complete the junction between the two roads, and the running of the passenger through train from Cleveland to Pittsburgh.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

The internal revenue receipts of the past week were $2,936,514, a small decline, always noticed at the holiday season. The receipts for the fiscal year, June 30 to December 23, is 67,414. According to the laws which govern the various branches of our trade, a gradual diminution of receipts from this source must be expected, commencing from the first of each calendar year, a decrease is not even to the amount or very steady day by day. Fluctuations are experienced in this branch of finances as in the banking business. Up to the last day even of the fiscal year, as may be seen from the facts that April second of last fiscal year the receipts were $2,350,865; on May 2, $2,221,526; and on June they reached the largest sum of $3,421,982, which the second highest amount ever reached in one day. And which will be a source of wonder to the fact that the 21 was Saturday on which the receipts were almost $1,000,000 less than other days, and during these three months April, May, and June, the average receipts were not under a million per diem. Other facts might be given to show the fluctuations in this respect and prove that the total of the year must not be arbitrarily estimated by the receipts for any one day or even one month.

Brazil Imitating the United States.

Following the example set by us, the Emperor of Brazil has begun to liberate the slaves in the country on condition that they take a part in the conflict. Two hundred have already been dispatched to the front, their masters being remunerated for the loss of the general Treasurer. Should this aim and bloody war now in progress result in the abolition of Brazilian slavery, it will not have been prosecuted wholly in vain. Even since the termination of our struggle, it has been apparent that the Emperor of Brazil and his people were revolving in their minds the question of immediate or gradual emancipation.

The Detroit Post

says that ex-Alderman I. W. Ingersoll, of that city, is heir, with less than twenty others, to the property, the accurately other persons, to the amount of a seven hundredth part of Holland, for the descendants of Jake Ingersoll, grandmother in the orphans' court of Holland, for the descendants of Jake Ingersoll, grandmother in the orphans' court of New York, one of whom he is.

The prices of beef cattle in the New York

market have taken a downward turn again, a recent spasmodic attempt to put them up having failed.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 27, 1866. NO. 93.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

The Treasury Department Bill.

Test Oath Decision Again Postponed.

The Habeas Corpus Case of Dr. Mudd.

Proposed National Democratic Convention.

Diplomatic Circles Puzzled.

Minister Berthemy Dines with Secretary Seward.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, December 25.

Re-Organization of the Treasury Department.

The Ways and Means Committee resumed their sessions to-day, and took up the bill for the re-organization of the Treasury Department. There seemed to be a disposition to report a bill paying the Department Clerks in gold, on the ground that if a specific increase in paper be made, it would be impossible for Congress to reduce the salary when the resumed specie payments. The surplus gold in the Treasury would be more than sufficient to pay the Clerks.

Death of Lieut. Wilson.

Senator Wilson reached here to-day, and for the first time heard of the death of his son, Lieut. Wilson, of the Sixth Regular Cavalry, which occurred in Texas last week.

The Test Oath.

The Supreme Court did not give a decision on the test oath to-day as we expected, but intimated that a decision would be made on January 3d, when the Court re-assembled.

Surratt.

The Navy Department does not expect the Swatara, with Surratt on board, to reach here before January 20th, as she is a screw vessel and slow.

Dr. Mudd's Applicatin.

The application for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Dr. Mudd will not be considered by the Supreme Court at present. The judges doubt the propriety of giving it original jurisdiction, on the ground that the court is one of appeal on points of law, and that if the writ be granted, Mudd cannot be produced in open court before a full bench. The matter will probably be suspended until Judge Wayne, of the Supreme Court, holds a term of the United States Circuit Court, in Alabama.

A National Convention.

The Democratic Resident Committee, Chas. Mason, of Iowa, Chairman, have a meeting to-morrow night, to decide on the propriety of calling a national convention, the delegates to be selected in the usual way.

The White House.

In view of the general alarm unless otherwise, some surprise was manifested to-day at the ante-room of the White House being filled with persons seeking an audience with the President.

Unfounded Report.

There is no truth in the report evidently put forward to affect the gold market that the Ways and Means Committee have agreed on a bill to issue forty millions dollars worth of gold now in the Treasury.

The Rebel Assets in London.

The Government Counsel in the case of Frazer, Trenholm & Co., pending in the English courts, involving the rights of the Confederate to the possession of twenty millions of property, arrived here to-day, and had a conference with the President, Attorney General Stanberry and Secretary Seward. He will receive written instructions in the premises and sail immediately for London.

The New French Minister.

The fact that the new French Minister should dine with Secretary Seward on the second day of his arrival in the metropolis, and the latter entering Minister Montholon should also be present, puzzles other diplomatic officials here, but by the good names of the State Department is construed as showing most emphatically the friendly relations which represented around the Christmas turkey.

WASHINGTON, December 26.

THE SUPREME BANK COURT.

On account of the absence of Justice Grier, who is to deliver the opinion of the decision of the Supreme Court in the test oath cases, it was not delivered this morning. The Court adjourned from Friday until Thursday of next week. The opinion may not be expected till Monday of the following week. No decision has yet been given in the application for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Dr. Mudd. It is stated that Chief Justice Chase conducts the jurisdiction of the Court. It is not speedily decided by the Court. Indeed, the action of the Court will be invoked to order the release of prisoners confined by Military Commissions, who, it is claimed, come within the terms of the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the conspiracy cases.

RECONSTRUCTION OF VIRGINIA.

It is rumored that John Minor Botts and Alex. Rives have prepared a bill for the reconstruction of Virginia upon the North Carolina plan.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS LAW.

The constitutionality of the civil rights law will soon be tested in a case before the Supreme Court, which has been made up in Maryland.

FESTIVAL FOR FREEDMEN.

A Committee are arranging for a festival for New Year's for the benefit of destitute freedmen. Meetings are being held in the churches, and contributions are solicited here and elsewhere.

THE REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

The impression prevails in diplomatic circles that the revolution in Spain will be carried to a successful termination.

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Hon. Lawrence A. Trimble, of the First Congressional District of Kentucky, who has with others been investigating whisky frauds in New York, arrived to-day. It is thought his place in the committee will be vacant after next month, as he will resign on the presidency of a committee for Governor of that State, and resign his seat in Congress.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from customs for the week ending on the 22d were $1,990,429, of which upwards of a million was at the port of New York. December, 1865, to January 1, is the worst month in the year for customs receipts An increase is anticipated in the next two months on spring importations.

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James G Smith, of Battle Creek, Michigan, and J. E. Tobias, of Bradford, New York, have been indicted for forging county and pension claims. The former will be tried at Detroit, Michigan, and the latter at Albany. Tobias confessed his guilt.

GOLD IN THE TREASURY.

The Treasury to day holds gold to the amount of ninety-five millions, five hundred and seventy-seven thousand dollars and eighty-six cents, of which seventeen millions seven hundred and thirty-nine thousand one hundred and sixty dollars, are held in gold certificates. The balance, about seventy-eight millions, belongs to the Government.

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HONORABLE MENTION.

Major General Sheridan, commanding the Department of the Gulf, announces the following names of persons deserving honorable mention for faithful and meritorious services rendered in the United States General Hospital, near New Orleans, and will cause them to be entered on the rolls of the service: Robert Tucker, citizen, employee; Stephen Van Norman, private Co. E, 6th United States cavalry; Geo. Cahill, steward, and Cass, private, citizen employee. The above is by order of honorable mention, says the faithful performance of duty in subordinate capacity, while constantly exposed to certain and appalling but invisible danger, and without any of the stimulating influences and excitements of the battlefield, a praiseworthy and noble in the highest degree. Such conduct, although differently called into action, is equal and lower in courage than that of a soldier, who, encouraged by applause and incited by the prospect of reward and fame, rushes gravely to the deadly assault, the satisfaction that the valuable services of these men are acknowledged, and the fact that the 21 was Saturday on which the receipts were almost $1,000,000 less than other days, and during these three months April, May, and June, the average receipts were not under a million per diem. Other facts might be given to show the fluctuations in this respect and prove that the total of the year must not be arbitrarily estimated by the receipts for any one day or even one month.

MEXICO.

Doubt and Uncertainty Universal.

Imperialists Evacuating Cities.

Gen. Sedgwick Under Arrest.

NEW YORK, December 25.—The steamship Meriamac, from Havana on the 18th, brings advices from the City of Mexico, to the 9th. Doubt and uncertainty as to the result of the civil dissensions are universal throughout. The Emperor was at Orizaba on the 10th, where, it is said, he will remain for the present. Previous reports that the Church party were giving him aid are denied.

Rumors of the evacuation of San Luis, Zacatecas and Guadalajara by the Imperialists, are corroborated. Mazatlan was only given up after a fight. The Juarezists are occupying the greater portion of the country, and converging upon the City of Mexico.

The Imperial authorities protested energetically against the seizure of cartoons at Vera Cruz by French merchants.

New York Dressmaker Car.—A Matamoras dispatch states that General Sedgwick has been ordered under arrest, and Col. Brown placed in command.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 25.—The steamer Colorado, seven and a half days from Mazatlan, reports the Liberal forces about to make Mazatlan for Guadalajara, in pursuit of the French, and that the Imperialists still hold San Blas.

GALVESTON, December 26.—Colonel Plato, late of the Quartermaster's department, has just arrived here from Indianola. He saw the daily *Ranchero* of the 20th, which stated on the authority of Ford, the Mexican correspondent, that it was reported and generally believed that Escobedo had been captured and that Corpus Christi city by Canales and Carbajal. Escobedo had been dead from the day previous to the reported execution.

NEW ORLEANS, December 25.—Late news from Matamoras seems to confirm the reported hanging of Escobedo by Canales. It is believed Ortega instigated the murder.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 26.—Liberal advices from Mexico to the 10th say Corpus was still in the hands of the Imperialists, although it was surrounded by the Liberal army, which was under the command of five Generals, each jealous of the other, and they would not continue to capture the town. Lozada was at Tepic, and had declared himself neutral and would permit both parties to pass through the district under his command. If no disorder was committed. The garrison at Acapulco was expected to leave in a few days, on French vessels, and proceed via Colima to Guadalajara. The French commander at Colima expected reinforcements from the garrison at Acapulco and San Blas. Treaty was reported to be signed. The Imperial cause looked brighter since the church authorities offered men and money. Miramon, with Southern recruits, was to join him monthly, while the Liberal generals, with the exception of Diaz and Corona, were worthless, and were acting independent of all authority.

BY FOREIGN MAILS

Fenian Affairs Still Exciting Attention,

Russian Relations with Rome Broken off.

Chinese Pirates Capture and Burn an American Schooner.

NEW YORK, December 26.—The steamship Atlantic, with Southampton dates to the 15th, has arrived.

The principal hotels in Ireland are closely watched for Stephens. Arrests are continued in all parts of Ireland. The Waterford magistrates have issued additional warrants. Artillery is daily sent to Ireland.

Six companies of Fenian troops remain in Rome till the last of January. The French government will not interfere in Italian affairs.

LONDON, December 26.—Sir Hugh Rose has gone to Dublin to command a division there. Some powder destined for the interior counties has been seized. Eight men were arrested in Dublin on Monday. On one was found seven pounds of gunpowder and 100 rounds.

The Russian Imperial Ukase announces that the relations with Rome are broken off, and all affairs relating to Roman Catholics in Russia and Poland will hereafter be under Government direction.

The American schooner General Sherman has been captured by pirates in the river leading to Pekin. Her cargo of rifles and ammunition was burned.

When the French troops left Rome, the Pope made an address, full of hope of the continued stability of his power, both temporal and spiritual, that the retiring Minister Monthollon should also be present, puzzles other diplomatic officials here, but by the good names of the State Department is construed as showing most emphatically the friendly relations which represented around the Christmas turkey.

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BY THE CABLE.

Relations of Italy and Rome Critical.

Eugenie Not to Visit Rome.

English Trades Unions for Reform.

Gen. Dix Presented to the Emperor.

French Defeated in Corea.

Relations Between Italy and Rome.

ROME, Monday, December 24, P. M.—The relations between the Italian and Papal Government continue in a critical condition and Tenerel the Italian Ambassador, makes little progress in his negotiations with the Pope.

Eugenie Not to Visit Rome.

PARIS, December 24, P. M.—It is now stated that the Empress Eugenie will not go to Rome.

The Italian Budget.

FLORENCE, December 24, P. M.—The Budget submitted to the Italian Chambers by the Finance Minister shows a large deficit in receipts as compared with expenditures.

Trades Unions for Reform.

LONDON, December 24, P. M.—The Trades' Unions have agreed to place their organizations at disposition of the Reform party in the ensuing political contests.

Business Suspended.

No stock or commercial business will be transacted to-morrow.

General Dix Presented.

PARIS, December 24.—General Dix was presented to the Emperor yesterday by Mr. Bigelow. General Dix, in delivering his credentials, referred to the traditional friendship of the two nations, and expressed a hope, in the name of the United States, that it may be perpetuated. The Emperor, in responding, said that the very friendship to which he alluded constituted a sure guarantee that no misunderstanding will sever the friendly relations existing, and that a continuance of good feeling between the governments would be of mutual advantage. He looked for the continuance of the friendly relations which existed between the two nations, and expressed a hope, in the name of the United States, that it may be perpetuated. The Emperor, in responding, said that the very friendship to which he alluded constituted a sure guarantee that no misunderstanding will sever the friendly relations existing, and that a continuance of good feeling between the governments would be of mutual advantage. He looked for the continuance of the friendly relations which existed between both, and that it would likewise continue to insure and guarantee popular progress and the march of civilization.

French Defeated in Corea.

LONDON, December 26.—Advices from Hong Kong bring rumors that the French expedition against Corea, sent for the purpose of avenging the murder of French Missionaries and other outrages, has been beaten from Kang-Hoa, after severe loss. The French fleet, it is said, returned to Shanghai.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The President Urges the Rejection of the Amendment.

CHARLESTON, S. C., December 23.—Colonel Wrambly, of the *Statesman*, who was entrusted with an informal commission to the President, has returned from Washington. He says he had an interview with the Executive upon the question of restoration and kindred topics, in the course of which the President gave it as his deliberate opinion that the Southern States, through their Legislatures, should reject the proposed Constitutional Amendment, but in such terms as not to give offense to those who might be disposed to ratify it. He would not, in their path, he is reported to have said, would be undertaking to dictate to them. At least he had reason to hope that it would.

CHARLESTON, S. C., December 26.—The Collector of Port has seized 1,000 segars and a quantity of rum illegally landed from the schooner Grapeshot, just from Baracoa. The vessel has been seized and will be libeled.

The horses broke loose from a city railroad car, killing one person and seriously wounding others.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, December 23.—Josephus McGrew, the oldest temp manufacturer of this city, died yesterday.

United States Marshal Rogers arrested two counterfeiters Sunday night, and captured two plates for fifty dollar bills and considerable quantity of counterfeit money.

Horace Greeley arrives to-night.

The *Democrat's* Jefferson City special says: The Secretary of State has just finished counting the votes for Superintendent of Common Schools stands—Parker, Radical, 37,000; Evans, Conservative, 34,000. Parker's majority, 3,000. Seventeen counties received a certificate of election in the Spring. Eighteen counties voted in the Fall. The Secretary has thrown out the vote of one county, because the Judge was absent, the Supervisor of Registration, to one effect that the Judge was sick and unable to attend. Everything else in the same manner as when it left France, but I doubt whether this will be the case, for Napoleon is not to be trifled with. Napoleon has come to the gates of Rome. It has been said that Italy is complete. On one side not complete; but if she stands as she is, it is because there remains this scrap of territory where I am. Still, the Emperor himself, if he were no longer remains, the flag of the revolution will float over the Italian capital. To remove me, attempts are made by Italy to persuade me that Rome, by the mildness of its position, can succeed the Capital of Italy. I am tranquil because I have confidence in the Divine protection. Go to France with my best regards. Tell them who were able to appreciate the Emperor tell him that I pray for him and his tranquility; but no doubt also to his strength. France is the eldest daughter of the Church, but it does not suffice to wear the title; the right to wear it must be proved by deeds."

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTER.

The Reception by the President—The Speeches.

WASHINGTON, December 25.—The Secretary of State to day introduced to the President Monsieur Berthemy, the new French Minister, who was accompanied by Marquis Molonthon, the retiring Ambassador. Mr. Berthemy said:

MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to place in your hands letters which accredit me as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of France. In confiding to me the mission to represent him near you, he has desired specially charged me to make known to you the wishes for the continuance of friendship which exist between France and the United States; and to maintain these relations and to draw them more close, if possible, by the development of interests common to the two countries. No one will be more zealous in my efforts, and I have a firm hope to attain it, as I am in advance assured the Government and people of the United States of these friendly sentiments, of which I bring to this place the sincere expression.

The President replied:

MR. BERTHENY—Sir—Grateful affection towards the French nation is among the earliest, the most profound that has been inherited by descendants of the people and Government of the United States. We constantly have found in that no interests of either country, can ever require alienation of antagonism between them, which does not find the remedy in sympathy, tends to bind them closely together. As you have justly observed, they have at the same time a common aim in the advancement of civilization and humanity throughout the world. In expressing these feelings I am only repeating what I have often heard said by the United States since they became sovereign, by the illustrious founder of the Republic and by the successors of your predecessor, Marquis de Montholon. Reassured, Monsieur, that no considerations of courtesy will be wanting which will tend to make the performance of your duties agreeable and pleasant.

THE FENIANS.

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Ninety-three U. S. Soldiers Butchered.

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From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, December 26.—The first race to-day, mile heats, best two in three, was won by Belle Gwynn; time 1.50½ and 1.52. The second race, three mile dash, was won by Harry of the West; time, 6.36½.

Rev. Dr. Newman, the Northern Methodist Missionary to Louisiana, who was in the second months of the people and Government of the United States. We constantly have found in that no interests of either country, can ever require alienation of antagonism between them, which does not find the remedy in sympathy, tends to bind them closely together. As you have justly observed, they have at the same time a common aim in the advancement of civilization and humanity throughout the world. In expressing these feelings I am only repeating what I have often heard said by the United States since they became sovereign, by the illustrious founder of the Republic and by the successors of your predecessor, Marquis de Montholon. Reassured, Monsieur, that no considerations of courtesy will be wanting which will tend to make the performance of your duties agreeable and pleasant.

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FROM STEUBENVILLE.

Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad—Mayoralty—The U. S. Collectorship.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, December 24, 1866.

The No. 1 bridge on the Pittsburgh

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1866.

NEW YEARS SUPPLEMENT

On MONDAY, December 31,

WILL BE ISSUED

THE COMMERCIAL *SUPPLEMENT*

FOR NEW YEARS.

Eight Pages in form and nearly the size of the N. Y. Ledger, containing

Stories, Poetry and other Matter,

SUITABLE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

TO SUBSCRIBERS FREE—TO OTHERS $2 00 A HUNDRED.

A limited number of Advertisements inserted.

A WRITER in the *Chronicle* opposes consolidation as unwise and opposed to the interests of those whom it concerns. This opposition proceeds from the same pen that, a few years ago, was employed earliest, and in the most persistent manner, in the advocacy of the famous and too successful repudiation scheme. Nothing could be more consistent.

THE disposition shown by the President and his Cabinet to cultivate better relations with the leading Radical members of Congress, is the subject of general remark. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General, especially, have taken pains to show a friendly spirit by accommodating Congressmen of this class, and the President, it is known, is quite solicitous for a better understanding. Whether the fate of several thousand appointments is at the bottom of the changed tone, no one is prepared to say positively, but there is a general suspicion that such is the case.

NECESSITY FOR PROTECTION—ENGLAND'S EXAMPLE.

Without intending at present, any elaborate argument upon the general economic question of protective duties, the manufacturers' claims to increased protection may be stated as: 1. They supply the most convenient and profitable market for the agriculturists which is always the home market, because the small producer who cannot afford the expenses of distant shipment is still kept independent of the middleman. 2. They pay seventy-five per cent. more of the Internal Revenue Tax than the agriculturists and consume in the same proportion, more of the manufactured goods. 3. The Internal Revenue therefore substantially neutralizes the protection which would otherwise be extended by the existing tariff.

Much has been said about taxing the West for the benefit of the East, and tariffs are commonly said to benefit only large manufacturers, the consumer having finally to pay all the added cost, as if only agriculturists were consumers. But in fact they are the most favored class in the country. During the rebellion and since, the greatest burden of taxation has been borne by the manufacturing and trading classes—the farmers representing only a small proportion of the government taxation, and consuming but little of the industries upon which that taxation mainly rests. The manufacturing States of Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Hampshire, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, in whose behalf the tariff is supposed by the free traders to operate, have a population of 10,337,939, while the non-manufacturing States of Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Michigan, Indiana, Maine, Vermont, Wisconsin, and Tennessee have a population of 11,308,773. These manufacturing States pay $125,509,827 of the Internal Revenue, while the agricultural States enumerated, with one million more people, pay $47,200,117, or about one fourth the amount paid by the manufacturing States. The former pay $18 99 per head, the latter $3 31. And in regard to the article of consumption, if we compare the farmers of one State with its manufactures, we find that the latter are by 75 per cent. the largest consumers as well as tax-payers. Hence by neglecting adequate protection to the manufacturer, we break down the sources of revenue, and *kill the goose that lays the golden egg.*

If *philosophy* is history teaching by example, then protection is the true philosophy of government—since every successful nation which has any element of wealth that needs protection, has conferred it. The Northern German States now under the hegemony of Prussia, and especially Prussia herself, as well as France and England, have enforced protection, as specific industries needed it. England, now the most sagacious and selfish advocate of free trade, was a rigid protectionist until her situation became so changed by internal development, that she is now a vast manufacturing shop, with no means of feeding her population except by the sale of her manufactures. Her iron interest, for example, was first developed by 147 years of excessive protection, until a superabundance of material, accumulated capital and cheap labor enabled her to undersell the market. Thenceforth she became a clamorous advocate for free trade, the American advocates of which, are mainly her wholesale importing agents. England finally got cheap iron through perserverig protection. The first tariff on foreign iron was laid in 1679, and the duty increased in 1710 and 1782. In 1785 she prohibited the exportation of tools, engines, models or plans of machines used in the manufacture of iron, and also the emigration of skilled workmen under heavy fines, and imprisonment. Then the duty on foreign iron was about $15 00 per ton. In 1796 the duty on iron was raised to £3 18 9d. A further increase in 1802, 1803, 1805, 1806, and in 1809, when the duty was £5 9s 10d, which was advanced in 1813 to £6 9s 10d. In 1819 the duty on imported iron advanced to £7 18s 6d, *unless it came in English ships, then it* was only £6 10s. Iron slit or hammered into rods, or drawn or hammered less than three-quarters of an inch square, was charged the modest duty of £20, and hoop iron £23 15s! By 1825 England, after 147 years of rigid protection, and systematic discriminations in favor of her own shipping, was able to undersell the market, and in 1826 a slight reduction was made. England was rich enough to export nine times as much as she imported. She had no further need of protection, and turned free trader. Why not? The selfishness and dishonesty of her present pretense that tariffs and customhouses hinder the development of industry and the growth of wealth, is only surpassed by the conclusive tariff argument, which her entire history has furnished,

A BISHOP ON SLAVERY AND THE FREEDMEN.

Bishop GREENE, of the Episcopal church in Mississippi, has issued a Pastoral Letter to the people of his charge, in relation to the Freedmen. In this letter, he casts a "Longing, lingering look behind,"

full of sorrow and regret for the lost institution of slavery. The Bishop's Pastoral embodies a remarkable mixture of bad logic and good advice, of very extravagant notions on slavery and very kind provisions for the emancipated slaves. We do not take the letter, as a whole, to be the exponent of sentiments prevailing in the Episcopal church in the United States. Its practical counsels, we hope, will be approved and followed by those to whom it is particularly addressed. By an extract or two, we shall give the readers of the COMMERCIAL a view of both the animus and the opinions of the Bishop, on the "peculiar institution" and on the misfortune that has befallen it:

"By the recent revolution in our political world this unhappy class is presented before us in a new aspect and with claims founded not as formerly, on the reciprocal dependence and attachment of master and slave, but on the cold, compulsory and unsympathetic relation of hireling and employer. An insensible Providence is now ordered that the slave, who once stood in almost filial relation to us, and looked to our hands—for food, clothing, shelter, and nursing, care and instruction in the things of God, is now without preparation for his new and untried state, thrown upon his own resources, and with almost the helplessness of childhood, compelled, as he is, to live, for the necessities of both body and soul.

"This change has literally been forced upon them; for a happier race of laborers was never known than the free of the South, and any who were in general so kindly treated, so moderately tasked, or so simply rewarded for their work as they were content with their lot. Their condition and ideas were almost stationary throughout the isle war. Masters, owners, tools and implements, were all considered, our aged pensioned and sickness provided for—all annoyances were strictly forbidden in the intermeddling hand of white intelligence and if, to sow discontent amongst us, through any dwelling the claims which they thought to break, a gradual but marked improvement was going on in the habits of their moral and intellectual condition. A more general sympathy was felt in their behalf, the strong arm of the law was extended frequently in their defense. No barrier was interposed to prevent an honest and trustworthy servant from learning to read his Bible, and thousands upon thousands might have been seen uniting in prayer, and kneeling at the same altar with their masters and mistresses. In my annual rounds it was my delight to give to them the afternoon of each Lord's day, and to receive a considerable number into the folds of the church. Now those once happy congregations are broken up, not one negro has approached me on the subject of religion since their emancipation. They love to go where their animal feeling can be most strongly excited; and in the country, where there is no longer a kind mistress to catechise them, they are relapsing into the lowest kind of superstition which their fathers brought with them from the shores of Africa. The distinction of *caste*, in the meaning of the term, which was before unknown and unthought of, is now forced upon us. To place him in his former state, however desirable on his own account, not *ours*, is beyond the power of those who know him best, and feel for him most deeply."

One can but smile at the benevolent jumble of "*reciprocal* dependence of master and slave," and the absolute dependence of the slave on the master for "food, clothing and shelter," when it is remembered that the master got his own subsistence and wealth from the compulsory labor of the slave. It is admitted, in the next paragraph, that what the slaves received was "for the work of their hands." Was there as just a return from their masters for that work rendered by the slaves? Then again, the Bishop says "a marked improvement was going on in their moral and intellectual condition;" but he also says that "now without preparation, and with almost the helplessness of childhood," they have to provide for themselves. The Bishop is not well versed in the statutes of the Slave States, when he says no barrier was laid in the way of their learning to read the Bible. That the negroes do not approach the Bishop on the subject of religion is easy to be accounted for on common principles of human nature. Perhaps they did it before, only as inquiries were not invited and encouraged.

The advice and recommendation of the Pastoral Letter are good and reasonable. It is proposed to establish schools for the education of the colored children, and the clergy and laity are urged to co-operate for this end. Good and sufficient reasons are assigned in support of the measure. The Bishop says that as long ago as 1833, he "recommended a moderate and judicious course of elementary instruction, as a reward for such slaves as were distinguishing themselves for good behavior." If education, now urgently recommended as the means of elevating the negroes, had been extended to them earlier, it would have had the same effect. If instead of being cautiously doled out as a reward of good behavior, it had been liberally employed as a *means* of producing it, slavery would have been divested of one of its most abhorrent conditions. The recommendation of it now, admits the justness of the exceptions taken by "fanaticism" to the restriction of it then. We rejoice to see the great expansion of Bish p GREENE's ideas of the utility of education for the colored race, and hope his recommendations will be carried out successfully.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.

Although we have a Board of Trade, composed of intelligent and public spirited citizens, willing and anxious even, to advise whatever is desirable and practical in the development of our resources, their efforts can be of little avail, because of a jurisdiction too restricted to include many important interests. For all the purposes of trade intercourse, and in a commercial aspect, the settlements on the south side of the Monongahela, north side of the Allegheny, and elegant outgrowths of East Liberty and Lawrenceville, are integral parts of Pittsburgh, which is the heart of Allegheny county's life—its vital principle which keeps the business pulse going. Whenever depression overtakes Pittsburgh, the indisposition is quickly felt in all these localities. They are the extremities—the arms and feet, necessary, of course, but powerless without health and vigor in the "Head Center." Who remembers a time of prosperity in Allegheny or Birmingham when it was dull times in Pittsburgh? A stranger, after passing through these several localities, is naturally surprised to learn, that they are subject to a score or so of different and independent municipal governments—each with its petty and expensive legislative body and executive officers. Little wonder, therefore, that in a county, the fifth in the Union, according to voting population, Pittsburgh is usually assigned the twelfth position in comparative tables, based on census returns.

Hence it is, that through a stupidity too [illegible] to our own interests, there has never yet been a thorough banding together of the forces of capital, labor and energy, under the leadership of a vigilant Board of Trade. There has never been deliberate and mature consultation on matters of common interest, the cultivation of a broad and enlightened public spirit, a systematized concentration of effort from all parts of what should be a city, in geographical extent, population and wealth, worthy to be the Western Capital of a great Commonwealth, and a fit exponent and index of Western Pennsylvania's resources. Especially as to all plans and enterprises, in any manner relating to Congressional or State Legislation that could affect our county, when our Board of Trade would be expected to speak with a measure of authority that should command respectful audience, is this organic disability felt, to the detriment and disgrace of our section. With adequate jurisdiction and authority, our Board's influence would be mighty, and duly acknowledged as is that of New York, Chicago or Philadelphia, in moulding any policy which could in any manner promote our general interests.

VIRGINIA AND THE AMENDMENT.

For a considerable time past a feeling more favorable to the Amendment has been manifesting itself among the more intelligent classes in Virginia. The Richmond *Times* republishes, without dissent, the following quotation from a letter published in a Northern paper:

"*Every day* evinces a growing disposition on the part of the people to adopt the Constitutional Amendment. The members of the Legislature are daily becoming convinced of its true worth, and as the recess will enable them to consult their constituents freely upon the subject, there is hardly a doubt but that there will be a majority in its favor upon the re-assembling in January."

In addition to the above we have the following Washington dispatch:

"Hon. Mr. Segur, United States Senator elect from Virginia, has just returned from Richmond, where he has been in consultation with the members of the Legislature of that State, and especially with the leading men of that body. The object of Mr. Segur's conversation with these gentlemen was to learn what their views are relative to the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment. Mr. Segur reports that the Virginia Legislature is prepared at once to adopt the Amendments if they can have assurances from Congress that this shall be the ultimatum, and that the loyal Senators and Representatives from that State will not be admitted without delay. The Virginians are willing to forego their objections to the disfranchisement of their citizens who have participated in the rebellion, and also to give suffrage to the negroes.

"These propositions they were unwilling to accept two weeks ago. They believe that the Southern Legislatures that have already taken action, and rejected the amendments, would reverse their proceedings and follow Virginia in the course above indicated, if Congress will give the desired assurance. Such is the substance of Mr. Segur's statement."

We know of a late instance in which a man, unappreciative of the good rule not to put all his eggs in one basket, expended his fortune of one hundred thousand dollars, and succeeded in developing eight good producing wells. He abandoned them all, pecuniarily because it will not pay to barrel and market the oil.—*Cleveland Herald.*

The last of not the only really foolish thing the man did was to abandon the wells. Is is true that just now there is a dry time in the oil business—but it will not last always. Let the owners of wells stick to them, and the holders of oil property hold on to it, rather than sacrifice. Let them keep their interests free from debt, and be ready for the rise when it comes—for come it will.

ONE SPOONER, of Cincinnati, has for a long time been making persistent efforts for the appointment of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in the place of Mr. ROLLINS. Failing in that he turned his attention to Secretary MCCULLOCH. Whether the Secretary became alarmed or not, is not known for a certainty, but it is a fact that he has recently filed in the White House a very strong and complimentary indorsement of himself, which was got up at his own request, and is signed by most of the national bank officers of New York city.

ALL the water used by the inhabitants of Masaya,—a town of 2,000—in Nicaragua, is brought from a lake in the mountains some two miles distant. It has been the custom for the past three hundred years to convey the water to the town in five gallon earthern jars, which are carried on the heads of women, about six hundred being thus employed. A company is forming in New York to supply the town and erect water works.

THE *Round Table* has been sued by Mr. Road—author of Griffith Gaunt—who thinks he has been damaged to the extent of $5,000. The paper in question, though entertaining a good opinion of its power, probably never dreamed that it was doing any man that much damage, —certainly no one else thought so.

FRANK COWAN, a son of the Senator from Pennsylvania, and until recently a clerk of the Senate, has written and published a play, entitled "Three-fold Love," in five acts.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Chicago *Tribune* describes St. Louis as "a collection of houses on the west bank of the Mississippi, directly opposite Illinoistown."

A meerschaum pipe three hundred years old, was recently sold in Chicago for one hundred dollars. It had belonged to that virtuous and affable woman, Lola Montez.

The Soldiers' Fair at Baltimore netted one thousand dollars per day for six days.

The Chicago *Times* says: "Two cities which desire to be considered rivals of Chicago have each made another attempt to get up metropolitan sensation. Milwaukee has another case of infanticide, and Cincinnati has opened a dram shop which cost three hundred thousand dollars. Try again, gentlemen." Chicago can truthfully boast pre-eminence in crime.

The Columbus (O.) *Journal* reports that the packers of that city are hard at work, and are daily salting down a large number of hogs. They report that the per cent. of lard so far this season has been large; that it will equal, if not exceed that of last season.

Number of deaths in Philadelphia during the past week 258 as against 228 same period last year. Of the total, 107 were children.

Zanesville, Ohio, is to have a street railroad, at a cost of $30,000.

An Indianapolis journal noticing the performance of the Ghioni Opera Troupe, at the Morrison Opera House, in that city, Saturday evening, says: "L'Africane is more popular with our citizens than Il Trovatore." Very likely. The African is now the popular card all over the country and draws immensely.

School teachers of Philadelphia are moving for an increase of salaries, and Councils are, it is said, favorably disposed. According to an analysis of wages published, twenty four male teachers receive $4 10 per day; eighteen male teachers, $2 74 per day; fifty, $2 00 per day, and some twelve hundred receive any where from $1 25 to 75 cents a day. Salaries range from $1,500 to $280 per annum.

Monday night the citizens of Nashville gave a banquet to the Congressional excursionists. The reception was generally cordial, though Senator WADE was hissed for some remarks about reconstruction.

The live stock ring at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, who have for the past two months refused to give details of their transactions to the press, have finally caved in, and will hereafter supply full particulars.

PERSONAL.

—The death of Griffin Taylor—one of Cincinnati's oldest citizens—is announced. He was born in Virginia, in 1812. When a mere boy he removed to Cincinnati and entered the employ of his step father, David Kilgour, in the grocery business. Six years afterward, he became a partner in the house, which then assumed the firm name of Kilgour & Taylor. Six years later, John Kilgour, a son of David, was taken into the firm, and three years afterward, Mr. Reuben R. Springer, a son-in-law of the senior of the house, became a partner. The firm name was then changed to Kilgour, Taylor & Co., and so remained for a number of years. No house in the country ever commanded wider reputation for integrity and fair dealing from the time of its organization through its various changes until its expiration by the death of its successive and last representatives, two years ago under the firm name of Springer and Whitman. In the year 1858 or 1859 Mr. Taylor left active commercial business, retiring with a handsome fortune, but rather feeble health. He was a man of strong will, benevolent impulses, strict integrity, and ardent loyalty.

—St. Louis is hardly a literary hub, yet since "the Judge who demolished Shakspeare" has turned out a St. Louisian, book matters have been picking up. A new weekly literary paper is to be started on the first of the new year, to be styled "*The Harpers*." The early numbers of the *Cavalier* are also out, a weekly sheet devoted to essays principally on Southern chivalrous themes. Mr. James Clements, editor of the *Guardian*, has published a translation of the History of the Society of Jesus in Virginia," and somebody in the *Evening News* office has blossomed forth in a volume of poems. Judge Holmes's work has elicited very little comment here, save a sharp criticism from the St. Louis *Times*. The work is by some considered simply as the vehicle by which the Judge wishes to convey his peculiar religious notions—rather infidel than otherwise—doubting the immortality of the soul, and giving nature divine attributes.

—Mr. Savigny, the late Prussian Minister at the Diet of Frankfort, and one of the official peace commissioners of Prague, is spoken of as President of the Central Committee to be organized under the new German Constitution. But another rumor asserts that he will be appointed Secretary of Foreign Affairs, in the place of Bismarck, who will retain only the office of Minister President. Savigny, thoroughly acquainted with the English people and their policy, would do credit to his renowned teacher. The next months will be big with the most interesting developments.

—Rev. T. B. Bucher, pastor of the German Reformed Church of Dayton, has been elected editor of the *Western Missionary*, the weekly organ of the denomination in the West, and the late editor, Rev. Dr. Willhard, has been elevated to the presidency of a college. The *Missionary* is printed and issued from Dayton.

—Mr. Fred. Hudson, well known as ormer managing editor of the New York *Herald*, is living at Concord, Mass.

—Isaiah Rynders, for many years a [illegible] New York sham Democracy, is about to turn author and publish the recollections of his infamous life. He will commence at 1815, when he was a boy on board a North River sloop. In 1825, we find him captain and owner of the same vessel; in 1828 he entered politics as a Jackson man, and was prominent in the "Buckeye movement" in 1840, he was grievously maltreated by the famous Harrison and Tyler organization, called the "Owl Club of Brooklyn," and it was to counteract the physical force of this political body that Isaiah the Politician commenced organizing the celebrated "Empire Club," which in 1844 paraded eight thousand horsemen, on the occasion of the procession in honor of Polk and Dallas.

—Mr. Evan T. Ellicott, a gentleman long and favorable known as being connected with the progressive movements of Baltimore, died last Friday at the age of eighty years. During the last five years of his life Mr. Ellicott has held the responsible positions of Commissioner of Finance and a membership in the Water Board. His service and abilities were further recognized by his appointment by Governor Swann upon the Board of Control and Review.

—The death of the Right Reverend Dr. Stephen Elliott, the Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Georgia, is announced. This eminent divine was the son of Stephen Elliott, a distinguished South Carolinian, noted both as a scholar and naturalist, and was born at Beaufort, S. C., in 1806. Having been graduated at Harvard in 1824, and subsequently engaged for many years in the study of theology, he was ordained to the ministry in 1835. He was also Professor of Sacred Literature in one of the colleges of South Carolina, until he was chosen Bishop of Georgia. He was consecrated to this latter office in February, 1841. Previous to the rebellion, Bishop Elliott was warmly esteemed throughout the North, as well as in his own immediate section of country, as an accomplished scholar, an eloquent preacher, and as a truly pious minister of religion. As a member of society he was universally admired on account of his polished and courtly manners.

—It is stated that Mensfield, Secretary of the late Confederacy, has visited General Howard and urged that the General should co-operate with the city of Charleston in erecting, for the benefit of the colored schools, buildings equal in all their appointments to those occupied by the white schools. This is creditable to Mr. Memminger, and should inspire the emulation of other quondam secesh celebrities.

—A correspondent of the New York *World* speaks of his trip across the Atlantic and of Hon. George Stephens's Secretary, Mr. Meany, whom he describes as a "majestic man, six feet high, with a face somewhat resembling that of Louis XIV." Mr. Meany was implicated in the Irish rebellion of 1848, captured and sent to prison, from which he escaped and fled to the United States. He located in Ohio, I believe, as editor of the Toledo *Commercial*, now a paying and prosperous newspaper. He figured quite conspicuously in politics, and in social science gatherings, was sent as a delegate to Cincinnati, where the speeches he pronounced attracted a great deal of attention; in fact, he was voted in the West as a man of fine acquirments, clear understanding, and distinguished manners.

—Private Miles O'Reilly has become so elated at his success in obtaining the office for which he ran at the late election in New York, that he now aspires to be the Moses of a new national party, whereof the nucleus is to be the Union-Democratic clique from which he received his nomination. He has declared open and bitter war against both the Tammany and Mozart regular Democratic organizations, and invites all the malcontents nominally belonging to both to rally on fresh ground, modestly intimating that he is not entirely unacquainted with somebody who would have no objection to be their leader. The last number of the *Citizen* calls to mind certain speculative remarks of the Duke of Gloucester, afterward Richard the Third, where that ambitious person first contemplates his subsequent gerrymandering with the huckstering Lord Mayor and municipality of London.

IT seems to be pretty well understood that Judge Wayne, under the recent decision of the Supreme Court against military commissions, will release writs of habeas corpus, and one of the secesh conspirators, will be removed from confinement at the Dry Tortugas and brought before a civil tribunal for trial. Similar writs may issue in the cases of Spangler, Arnold and Laughlin, the other conspirators confined there.

GOSSIPS say that when the Emperor Napoleon has "the blues" a penalty to which he is periodically subject—he gets dissatisfied with the disposition of the furniture and pictures in his cabinet and personally proceeds to turn things topsy-turvy and rearrange them. Well, if he will only continue to amuse himself in that way, retrain from turning the world topsy-turvy and not try to rearrange the map of Europe, there will be no great harm done.

GENERAL GRANT is said to be indisposed while staying at the Burnett House, Cincinnati, last week. We presume it was an indisposition to be pestered by people whom he did not wish to see.

MADAM RISTORI was to have appeared at Richmond Monday and Tuesday evenings of this week, but the manager being unable to make the entire advance required, $2,500, the engagement was thrown up.

The Reform Demonstration.

The well known London correspondent of the New York *Times*, "Monadnoc," writes that the late London Reform demonstration was a tremendous failure. The *World's* correspondent says there was about 27,0 0 persons in the procession, ordinarily a large turn out, but comparatively insignificant when it is remembered that 200 000 was confidently proclaimed as the minimum number to appear. "Monadnoc" attempts to belittle the affair by a statistical enumeration which we extract:

"Let London has a population of 3,000 000, and a procession of thirty thousand would have been only 1 per cent. of the population. There are 722,000 men in London; 1in 26 was in the procession, including the boys. There are in London 300,000 workingmen, of whom 5 per cent., or 1 in 20 turned out for a reform demonstration. There are 27,000 men in the shipbuilding trades about each of employment, but they did not come out for reform. There are in London 60,000 butchers, 23,000 shoemakers, 20,000 porters-in the street parts, 20,000 carpenters and joiners, 23,000 tailors, 20,000 plumbers, painters and glaziers—and the entire turnout of the whole trade societies was but 20,000, or at the outside 27,000, after an immense effort.

"Monadnock" insists that the workingmen are divided in their opinion on the question of reform, and in London at least, generally apathetic:

"Well, and what are we to think of this long-looked for metropolitan demonstration? Even, even beyond my expectations, what I have so often asserted, that the workingmen, at least this portion of England, are divided in their opinions, and to a great extent indifferent about the reform movement. The printers, who number 15,000, refused to turn out at all. Omnibuses, hammering thousands, turned out in tens. If there were 600 laborer's out of London's 60,000

Mr. Greeley's Advice.

Horace Greeley has addressed a letter to Governor Wells and others who invited him to come to Louisiana and lecture. While declining the invitation, Mr. Greeley administers some advice to those who extended him the invitation. He says the war settled all the questions about which men differed, a decision from which there is no appeal. Says Mr. Greeley: "It has been decided beyond appeal that we are not to be trenched to aliens but our kindred. A hundred may migrate to Brazil on the one hand, or to Liberia on the other, but at least nine-tenths of us will live and die free citizens of the United States. Shall we not, therefore, resolve to live in peace and fraternal concord? What conceivable interest will be served by keeping the old sectional feuds alive and embittering the world's estimate of us? Can we be promoted by a perpetuation of the hate and bitterness naturally incident to a state of civil war?"

Mr. Greley concludes by urging, entreating his Southern friends to resolve themselves "into a provisional committee intent on the establishment forthwith of mutual confidence and good will among all the diverse races, nationalities and class inhabiting your State, and that you invite every segment and class of your people to select its ablest and best men to co operate with you in this foreign enterprise."

Gleams of Sense.

A writer in the Atlanta, Georgia, *Intelligencer*, who quotes copiously from the Song of Solomon to illustrate—not very clearly or appropriately, it is true—the present condition of the South, emits, in the course of a long, though not unpractical, discourse, the following gleam of sense:

"Until the hand of the white man is put to the plow, agriculture will languish; until he erects the looms, manufactures will flout their rags; until he toils in our mines, and our quarries, their rich treasures will lie, like Heraclaeitus, objects of interest to the antiquary and stranger. So of labor and invention; so of capital and industry; so of the sciences and the arts. Bring not invention to labor till the man's wood fer, and take not labor to invention till she has kindled him."

This man of excellent counsel is of opinion that "when these injunctions have the force of law a greater than the tribe of Anak will dwell in the South." The children of Anak as what he strongerand wiser than the sires of the present. The winds and the lightnings, the streams and sunlight, shall become their handmaids and their companions also."

The scriptural tone in this and other portions of the article would lead us to imagine the author must be a wise and patriotic clergyman, did we not know that, as a general thing, the so-called ministers of the gospel in the reconstructing States were still, at heart, the most cankerous fosterers of the smouldering embers of rebellion.

The Negroes' Idea of Universal Suffrage.

As a general thing, where the freedmen have expressed themselves on the suffrage question, it has been in opposition to immediate universal suffrage. The Detroit *Tribune* says: "It is not to be supposed that the mass of the late slave population lack the requisite intelligence, consequently the intelligence qualification is generally regarded with favor by negroes best able to judge. A letter writer says: 'I spoke on the subject to two or three intelligent, thrifty and thriving negroes, who would have the right to vote were the qualification intelligence or property, and they are entirely opposed to universal negro suffrage, on the ground that 'de nigger master, allde niggers ain't fit to vote,' and that to give them such a right 'would turn their heads and unfit them to earn their bread.'"

Gasoline.

This substance, so called from its extreme volatility, is better known as benzine. In its pure state it is exceedingly dangerous. It is produced in the distillation of petroleum, and has until recently been a waste product. Now, however, averice and cupidity have combined to use it as a means of making money at the expense of human life. It is one of the lightest and most volatile liquids known, its specific gravity being less than that of ether, and it is so volatile that an ounce or more left uncovered in a wine glass will be found to have evaporated entirely in a few hours. It is highly inflammable, burning on the surface of water. It is as inflammable and almost as uncontrollable as gunpowder.

The New Trial for the Assassins.

Speaking of the probability of civil trials being granted to the conspirators, the correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* says: "While the Republicans are greatly disappointed at the turn of affairs in the Supreme Court, they are certain that a new trial in these cases will not fail to throw much additional light upon the assassination. Even strong Johnson men declare themselves very sorry at this decision and that of the last oath should have come up so soon for decision by the Supreme Court, and that both sides of the case on the last oath would change the whole aspect of the reconstruction question."

Important Meeting in St. Louis.

It is proposed to hold a Convention in St. Louis on the first Tuesday in February next, composed of delegates from all parts of the Mississippi valley—from the head waters to the Gulf—and concentrate this immense influence in a determined effort to accomplish the object. Senator Brown writes that he believes the Fortieth Congress will favorably consider the proposition, and appropriate an amount equal to the purpose.

Mr. Stevens's New Bill.

The *Nation* declares that Mr. Stevens's bill, which proposes a new convention in North Carolina, to be chosen by all males who can read and write and own one hundred dollars' worth of property, excluding twelve rebels, although it would have looked "horribly radical" a year ago, is really, supposing the Amendment to fail, the most conservative and effective plan yet submitted to the public, and one which at present is likely to be adopted in the end for all the States.

LOOKING at the present condition of steam navigation, says Captain McKay, the shipbuilder, it seems that many of the enterprises now before the world must end in failure, for the simple reason that there is not enough trade to feed the enormous expense of docking large steamers running. The world is twenty years ahead of common sense in steamers.

FIFTY years ago, John Smith arrived in this country from Brechin, Scotland, and the other day in commemoration of this event, he invited seven hundred of his friends and employees todinner. The mammoth banquet took place in Andover, Mass., where Smith has his factories.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST.—ON MONDAY EVENING, December 24th,

A BROWN MINK MUFF, partly worn.

Supposed on Smithfield or Fifth street. A liberal reward will be paid if left at

THIS OFFICE.

LADIES' GOLD LEONTINES,

Ladies' Gold Leontines,
Ladies' Gold Leontines,
Ladies' Gold Leontines,
Ladies' Gold Leontines,
Ladies' Gold Leontines,

A good assortment for sale by

J. R. REED & CO.,
68 Fifth street.

STEAM ENGINES,

BOILERS,
OIL TOOLS, with Patent Lock Joint,

On hand, or made to order promptly, by

SMITH & PORTER,
No. 7 Bingham st., South Pittsburgh.
Office—Corner Water street and Cherry alley.

PHILADELPHIA.

BY POWELL & WEST, Auctioneers,
No. 28 SOUTH FRONT, and 29 LETITIA Street.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF LEASE, STOCK, FIXTURES, AND TOOLS OF THE PHILA'A. GLASS CO.'S WORKS,

Otsego and Morrissts., below Navy Yard

On SATURDAY, December 29th, 1866, at 12 o'clock at the Philadelphia Glass Co.'s Works, corner of Otsego and Morrissts., below the Navy Yard, will be sold for account of whom it may concern to the highest bidder, the

Lease, Stock, Fixtures, Tools,

And all the property and effects of the Company, consisting of one 8 Pot, one 8 Pot Furnaces 5 Annealing Kilns, Pots, Pot Stools, Clays, Sand, full set of Blowers and Flatners' Tools for making Window Glass, Castings, Tables, Moulds for Rough Plate Glass, and Floor Tile from ¼ to 1½ inches thick, Stoves, Waste barrows, Patterns, Iron, Coal, Yauit Lights, Steam Engine, &c. Valuable Patent Rights, and all the Franchises of the Company.

AT COST.

AT COST.
AT COST.
HOLIDAY GOODS
HOLIDAY GOODS.
HOLIDAY GOODS.

CLOSING OUT AT COST.
CLOSING OUT AT COST.
CLOSING OUT AT COST.

JOHN P. HUNT & Co.,
59 FIFTH ST., MASONIC HALL.

Are selling off the balance of their stock of Holiday Books, Albums, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, &c., &c. AT COST. TH4

FINE BLANKETS.

ONE CASE FINE 12-4 BLANKETS,

JUST OPENED AT

WM. SEMPLE'S.

180 AND 182 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

FRENCH MERINOS,
PLAID POPLINS,
WOOL PLAIDS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
NEW STYLE DELAINS,
AT
Wm. Semple's,
180 and 182 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

WATER PROOF CLOTHS,
CHINCHILLA CLOTH,
CASSIMERES,
KENTUCKY JEANS,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT AT LOW PRICES, AT

Wm. Semple's,
180 and 182 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

LADIES' SCARFS
BRILLIANT SHAWLS,
BOYS' AND MENS WOOLEN SCARF AND COMFORTS,
GLOVES, HOSIERY,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
AT
Wm. Semple's,
180 and 182 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

BALMORAL SKIRTS, HOOP SKIRTS,
Balbriggan Undershirts and Drawers,
GENTS' UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
GENT'S SILK AND LINED KID GLOVES, AT
Wm. Semple's,
180 and 182 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

GRAY BLANKETS, BLUE BLANKETS,

A good assortment at low prices at

WM. SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal St., Allegheny.

REYMER & BROS.,

NOS 126 and 128 WOOD ST.

HAVE NOW IN STORE,

150 Bbls Prime Coffee and Hard Sugars;
200 Cases Assorted Canned Fruits and Vegetables;
200 Boxes New Layer Raisins;
100 Half Boxes New Layer Raisins;
50 Quarter Boxes New Layer Raisins;
50 Boxes New London Layer Raisins;
50 Boxes New Loose Muscatel Raisins;
50 Mats New Seedless Raisins;
500 Drums New Figs;
500 Dozen New Figs, in fancy boxes;
200 Cases Assorted Jellies;
500 Cases Assorted Pickles, Sauces and Pepper Sauce;
25 Cases New Currants;
10 Bbls English Pickles, assorted.
100 Trails Almonds,
200 Sacks Fes Nuts,
10 Bbls Pecans;
20 Bbls Filberts;
25 Bags Brazil Nuts.

J. J. GILLESPIE,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

LOOKING GLASSES,

Artist's Material,
Looking Glass Plates,
Plate Glass,
French Window Glass,
Engravings,
Chromo & Lithographs,
Paintings, Drawings,
Pier and
Mantle Glasses,
Portrait and
Picture Frames,
Rosewood,
Mahogany,
and Mouldings, &c.

No. 86 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

GO TO
BOWDOIN & GIBSON'S,
24 Fifth street, for a SEWING MACHINE.
TH8

FOR THE HOLIDAYS—
A large assortment of CANNED FRUITS and VEGETABLES.
NEW RAISINS, FIGS, PRUNES, CITRON and LEMON PEEL.
PREPARED MINCED MEAT, in Jars or by the Pound.
For sale at the Family Grocery Store of
LEWIS & McCLURE,
346 Liberty street.

MAYOR OF ALLEGHENY—

C. C. Smith,

Of the Third Ward, will be a candidate for election to the Mayoralty subject to the action of the Union Republican Nominating Election.

COMMERCIAL SHOW CARDS,

ON GLASS OR PAPER.

LONG & SMITHSON,
60 SMITHFIELD STREET near Fourth.

CHAMPAGNE WINES.

Having been appointed SOLE AGENT for the sale in this city of

MOET & CHANDON'S CELEBRATED WINES,

I am prepared to offer them at reduced prices.

WM. MILLER,
221 and 223 Liberty street.

NO. SUGAR AND MOLASSES—
137 Bbls. prime to choice N. O. Molasses;
30 Hhds. fair to do Sugar,
To arrive on Thursday and for sale low to the Trade.

J. S. DILWORTH,
tf 130 and 132 Second street.

SEWING MACHINES—
GET AN ELLIPTIC OR AN ÆTNA.
They are the best. BOWDOIN & GIBSON,
TH8 24 Fifth street.

LARD OIL—
25 BARRELS
Made expressly for Winter use, and warranted pure.
For sale low by
CHAS. C. BAISLEY,
201 Liberty street.

HOT CAKES.

SOAP STONE GRIDDLES.

They require no grease, cause no smoke or smell, and are really the THING to bake cakes on. All sizes on hand at

T. H. RICHARDS',
no1 30 Fifth street.

M. KEARNS'
Eagle Bread and Cracker Factory,
NO. 446 PENN STREET,
no10-ed2-ym PITTSBURGH.

CHEESE—
50 BOXES GOSHEN,
100 BOXES FACTORY,
50 BOXES HAMBURG,
Very fine. For sale by CHAS. C. BAISLEY,
201 Liberty street.

COMPOUND
CHARCOAL BISCUIT,
OR
Anti-Dyspeptic Food.
Composed of recently Calcined Willow Charcoal, &c., combined with Graham Flour.

On account of the difficulty and unpleasantness of taking Charcoal, it has not hitherto been employed, either by patient or physician, to the many valuable medicinal properties demand. This objection is now overcome, as these Biscuits are not only free from disagreeable taste, but are most palatable and highly nutritious.

Recently calcined Willow Charcoal is a powerful disinfectant and Absorbent, and when administered internally is a valuable remedy for Heartburn, Waterbrash, Acidity of Stomach, Sour Eructations, Constipation, and other forms of Indigestion. It is employed in these complaints with the most favorable results by eminent physicians, both in Europe and America. Amongst others M. Belloc found it especially efficacious in dyspepsia, &c., and the experiments were confirmed by the French Academy of Medicine; other noted men recommend its use, for whose opinion see United states Dispensatory, &c.

The Biscuits are to be taken two or three times a day, and may be used at meals in place of ordinary bread.

For infants soften one or two in milk or water, and give to prevent acidity of stomach, flatulence, &c.

N. B.—Persons suffering from feild breath, arising from disord

e Daily Commercial

THE HOUSEKEEPER.

EF STEWED WITH ONIONS.—Cut some or beef in small pieces, and season it pepper and salt, slice some onions dd to it, with water enough in the pan to make a gravy; let it stew y till the beef is thoroughly done, add some pieces of butter rolled in to make a rich gravy. Cold beef be done in the same way, only that is must be stewed first and the meat d. If the water should stew away uch out in a little.

AL POT PIE.—Cut up some veal, (the part of the neck is preferable,) wash eason it with pepper and salt; line ides of your pot with paste, put in the with some pieces of paste rolled out cut in squares, cut up some butter in flour and add to it, pour in as h water as will cover it, and lay a of paste on the top, leaving an open- n the centre; put the lid on the pot put it over a moderate fire, let it book y till the meat is done; place the soft t on a dish, then put the meat over it, on the top by the hard crust, with the th side up. Serve the gravy in a boat, ave the crust of a pot pie brown, set ot on a few coals before the fire, and it frequently.

ER PIE.—Wash clean your giblets, them in a stew pan, season with pep- salt and a little butter rolled in flour, r them with water, stew them till they very tender. Line the sides of your ish with paste, put in the giblets, and e gravy is not quite thick enough, a little more butter rolled in flour, t boil once, pour in the gravy, put on paste, cut the paste in leaves, and ornament it in the form of a square; orna- t this with leaves of the paste. Set de in the oven, and when the crust is take it out.

INT SAUCE.—Choose some young mint, and wash it; chop it very fine, and e on enough vinegar to wet it. To y gill of vinegar allow two gills of in sugar. The sugar should be dis- st in the vinegar, then poured on the h.

RISTMAS PLUM PUDDING FOR A LARGE ILY.—Half a pound of beef suet, one nd of flour, half a pound of dried cur- s, half a pound of stoned raisins, two , nutmeg and cinnamon to the taste, a spoonful of salt. Shred the suet, p it fine, and rub it through the flour. h, pick, and dry the currants; seed raisins, mix the currants and raisins ther, and dredge over them as much s will adhere to them. Beat the eggs till they are very thick and light, and enough milk to form a batter—stir o the eggs, then the spices and salt, and y the fruit. Dip your pudding bag cold water, turn it wrong side out and r it well, then turn it back again, pour he batter, tie the mouth of the bag with rong string, but take care to leave e sufficient to allow the pudding to ll. Have ready a pot of boiling water n it put the pudding, to prevent the from touching the bottom of the pot, in the pudding and let it boil three rs and a half. Keep a kettle of boiling er to fill up the pot as may be required. n the pudding is done, take it out of pot, dip it for an instant in cold water, te the bag, and turn it out on a dish. be eaten with sweet sauce.

RISTMAS FRUITOR PLUM CAKE.—One nd of flour, half a pound of sugar, half ound of butter, six eggs, one pound of d currants, washed, picked, and ed dry, one pound of raisins, washed, ed, and stoned, a quarter of a pound itron, cut in small slices, a teaspoonful round cinnamon, one nutmeg, flavor a rose-water or lemon-juice. Stir the ter and sugar together till it is very oth and light. Whisk the eggs till are as thick as batter, and stir them the butter and sugar alternately with flour. Add the essence very gradually, a the fruit, which must be floured be- it is put in, or it will settle at the bot- of the cake and burn. Beat the whole y hard for fifteen minutes. If it is ed in a tin or iron pan, butter the pan, the bottom and sides with very thick ce or brown paper, butter the paper l, and pour in the mixture. Bake in a lerate oven five hours.

UCKWHEAT CAKES.—One pint of buck- at meal, one quart of water, salt just ste, one gill of home-made yeast. the water (which should be luke- m if the weather is cold) with the l, add the salt and yeast, beat it well; it light, bake them on a griddle, use the griddle, pour on a little of the ter, spread it so as to form a cake about size of a breakfast plate. The cakes uld be sympon at the edges. When y are done on one side turn them, when wn on both sides, put some butter plate, place the cakes on it, butter e back another and put it on, butter it send them to the table. Buckwheat es are much better if they are sent to table with only one or two on a te.

HARCOAL.—All sorts of glass vessels other utensils may be purified from g retained smells of every kind, in the test and most perfect manner, by rins them out well with charcoal powder, r the grossest impurities have been ured off with sand and potash. Rub g the teeth, and washing out the mouth h fine charcoal powder will render the th beautifully white, and the breath feetly sweet, whereas offensive breath s been owing to a scorbutic disposition the gums. Putrid water is immediate- deprived of its bad smell by charcoal. en meat, fish, etc., from intense heat, long keeping, are likely to pass into a te of corruption, a simple and pure ns of checking this wound and healing is, is by putting a few pieces of char- l, each the size of an egg, into a sauce- , wherein the fish or flesh is to be boil-

INEN RAGS should be carefully saved, they are extremely useful in sickness, they have become dirty and worn by aning silver, etc., wash them and scrape m into lint.

SSENCE OF CELERY.—This is prepared soaking for a fortnight a half ounce of seed of celery in a quarter pint of andy. A few drops will flavor a pint of up or broth, equal to a head of celery.

O CLEAN WHITE OSTRICH FEATHERS.—ur ounces of white soap, cut small, solved in four pints of water, rather t, in a large basin; make the solution o a lather. Introduce the feathers, and well with the hands for five or six nutes. After this soaping, wash in clear ter, as hot as the hand can bear. Shake ll dry.

Thick Soled Gaiters.

When the celebrated physician Abernethy died, report said, that beside a will of me interest to his heirs, in a pecuniary int of view, there was found among his pers a sealed envelope, said to contain e secret of his great success in the healg art, and also a receipt of living, the following of which will insure longevity.

A large print was paid for the sealed enlope. It was found to contain only these ords: "To insure continued health and ripe old age, keep the head cool, the sysm open, and the feet warm."

Dry feet are warm feet, generally, if the stem is healthy. To keep the system althy, the circulation must be good, he circulation is not good without exerse, and exercise can only be really valuble when gotten up by walking. Riding a carriage is not exercise at all; it is rely inhaling the air. This is very well far as it goes, but the lungs are not ill play without the individual is walkg. Horseback exercise is very good, and an improvement on carriage riding, ut it is not the kind of healthseating play of the muscles nature emands. It is action—action of the tire body—and walking only will rocure it. Now, the ladies of Europe, articularly those of England, understand is thing. They walk miles per day, and any of our pale beauties desire to know ow the English keep up their fine color, lear complexion and superb busts, we ell them that it is out-door exercise walkg in the open air, filling the lungs with ire oxygen by rapid movement on a harp October day, with the sun shining rightly and the clear blue sky is above. his is the secret of the rich blood of the nglish women, and their almost universally fine looks and immense beauty at ity, when at that age our American womn are pale, shallow and wrinkled.

To enjoy a walk thick soles are needed. ront, well fitting, stiff skin high gaiters, eatly laced, will always "set off" a retty foot, and improve a homely one. o guard that sensitive portion of the skin n the frame for the sole of the foot is keenly sensitive to the changes from heat to old, or dryness to dampness, the boot ole should be thick, and as well made as human ingenuity can do it. Then even in noist weather, or in a rain storm, the foot an be protected; that insured, all is well with the lady.

Ladies, walk more; take long walks; et tired—no matter how tired—tired muscles in any well woman eighteen to forty-eight, only proves that they need o be used; flabby muscles prove that action is wanted, and such muscles also prove that the system lacks tone. They are like a violin with the keys loose; the strings are without vibration, and the instrument is dead. Buy the best of calf half boots, well made, and wear them till you are well enough to go out, well clad, in all weather. Wear no rubbers, if you can avoid it. They are bad for the feet. If you must paddle in the slush and soft snow of spring, put on rubbers, for the feet must be kept warm and dry, but use them as little as possible. Wear, when the weather is fine, thick soles; take all the open air exercise you can by walking, and you will be, in your old age, as fine looking as you are now; and, moreover, the next generation will be as proud of us as the young fry of old England of their stately mothers. We have seen in Hyde Park, London, on a fair day, hundreds of grandmothers, fresh and nearly handsome; and scores of ed nearly handsome; and scores of mothers with marriageable daughters, which, had we been in the marrying line, we should hardly have known which to have popped the question to, so dazzling was the real beauty and youth of both. Our American ladies can possess these charms and carry them into the age of three score, if they will walk more in the open air, and inhale daily the health-giving properties which can be obtained in wearing out a couple of pairs of tip-top ten dollar gaiters per year. We hold that one ten dollar pair of walking shoes will save twenty doctors' visits at five dollars each. Take your choice, ladies.

Something will Come of It.

There is nothing that annoys me more than to hear the idle gossip of such people as have no other business in life but to advise others, and make ignorant comments on their mode of living. The gist of every much of their talk runs thus: "You had a great deal better be doing something else than what you are doing." Now we protest in behalf of all the free people that they be allowed to do what they love to do, and to keep their own views in peace and hope. For we believe that nothing innocent and good in itself which any person ever did was ever done amiss. Who knows what varied service emergencies will demand? And every person of wit and purpose in life must face, at least, a dozen of those angels in disguise. A wide culture is not adverse to singleness of aim, and genius is not hindered but served by it. We commend to our readers the following anecdote of Stewart:

"Stewart, who painted the famous portrait of Washington, made up his mind to go to London and see if he could not be a painter, as West had become. He seems to have taken with him a full stock of poverty, enthusiasm and hope—a painter's capital—poor fellow! He expected to find Waterhouse in London, who would help him, but he was gone off to Edinburg; and so he found himself, one day, when his money was gone, wandering around the 'dreary solitude' of London—as Johnson delighted to characterize the dreadful hum of that crowded city. He went into a church door in Foster lane, where he heard an organ playing. He stopped upon the threshold, and the new woman told him what was going on? that the vestry were together testing the candidates for the post of organist. He went in boldly; asked if he could try. He was told he could. He did. He succeeded, got the place and a salary of one hundred and fifty dollars a year. So much for the musical genius he had cultivated in America, where wise people were telling him he had better leave off serenading girls at night. It gave him bread now in the wilderness of London, where he needed nothing else."

Nothing good or beautiful, we say, was ever done in vain. Doing only for pure pleasure's sake. Something will come of it—something practical.

The Singe and the Pulpit.

Fancy, says the Glasgow (Scotland) *Herald*, the thrilling effect of the scriptures read from the Sabbath pulpit of Lord Macaulay! And why should we not have it so? Is it right and proper that every book for public reading should have passed under the fiery ordeal, and that while every other subject is allowed the advantage of a natural and impressive delivery, religion, which is the most important of all, should be denied it by all? The monstrous fallacy with which well-meaning but obtuse people have been beguiled, or have beguiled themselves, is that such reading and reciting would be "theatrical," and that theatrical exhibitions are not becoming in the house of God. To this hollow and ridiculous fallacy may be traced most of the execrable pulpit reading and delivery which rob the scriptures of half their power, and have often made the dullness of a sermon proverbial. Set Keen to read the song of Miriam, or the fight between David and Goliah, or the story of the Prodigal Son, or Christ's denunciations of the Scribes and Pharisees, or to recite one of Chalmer's sermons, and you will see the people who had begun to adjust themselves in the corner of their seats for their accustomed snooze, sit up and listen to him very closely, with eager eyes and bated breath. And all this simply because Keen would do the piece justice; that is, read it naturally, and as it ought to be read. On what possible ground, either of common sense or good taste, can objection be taken to the natural delivery of at least the sermon? If Garrick could set even the grim soldier who was on duty at the corner of the street blubbering like a child, and if Mrs. Siddons could so overpower the eminent tragedian Young that he could not refrain from sobbing aloud, though he was himself on the stage acting the villain of the piece at the time—and all this while merely uttering the words of a fictitious character—what overwhelming effects in the way of awakening sinners and pressing home the message of the gospel might not be induced by men who are giving utterance, in their own character, to the most sublime and soul-stirring truths.

How to Bring Up Children.—There are two things parents should do for their children—give them good instruction and set them a good example. It seems there is a tendency to get the children religious earlier than they should be. Oh, my child! Why children are in the paradise now, and when a child becomes accustomed to talk honestly of being so sinful and wicked, we think there is something wrong long. Let the children have their story-books, their fairy-books don't continually cram them with "good books." There is a Baptist magazinesent to me for my reading and for my children, and if the editor of that magazine has been his editor long I wonder he is not an imbecile. Keep what you call "good books" away from the children—and I mean such books as this missionary magazine. Let them alone to their merriment. The Bible says something about the merriment of child being better than medicine, and it is a good deal to say about Mrs. Winslow's soothing syrup, if everything the papers say is true. A deacon in my church—you needn't be shocked brethren; it was a church out West—told me that when he was a boy he was kept so strictly on Sunday, or from sundown on Saturday night to sundown on Sunday night, that he used to stand and watch the sun go down Sunday night with the greatest of pleasure. I heard, too, of a woman who was a very good she used to tie her boy into a chair post on Sunday while she went to church, and made him learn the hymn beginning—

"Thine earthly sabbath, Lord, we love."

Really, my friends, we need to sit down at the feet of little children, and learn of them—faith, contentment, frankness and truthfulness.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A MODERN MIRACLE.

From old and young, from rich and poor, from high born and lowly, comes the Universal Voice of praise for

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

It is a perfect and miraculous article. Cures baldness. Makes hair grow. A better dressing than any "oil" or "pomatum." Softens brush, dry and wiry hair into Beautiful silken Tresses. But above all, the great wonder is the rapidity with which it restores GREY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

Use it a few times, and

PRESTO, CHANGE!

the whitest and most unsightly hair resumes its youthful beauty. It does not dye the hair, but strikes at the root and lifts it with new life and coloring matter.

It will not take a long disagreeable trial to prove the truth of this matter. The first application will do good: you will see the NATURAL COLOR returning every day, and

BEFORE YOU KNOW IT,

the old, gray, discolored appearance of the hair will be gone, giving place to lustrous, shining and beautiful full locks.

Ask for Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer; no other article is at all like it in effect. You will find it CHEAP TO BUY. PLEASANT TO TRY, AND SURE TO DO YOU GOOD.

There are many imitations. Be sure you procure the genuine, manufactured only by

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors
For sale by all Druggists. sod-sm-THAW

☞ "A VALUABLE MEDICINE.—Dr. Poland's White Pine Compound, advertised in our columns, is a successful attempt to combine and apply the medicinal virtues of the White Pine Bark. It has been thoroughly tested on people in this city and vicinity, and the proprietor has testimonials of its value from persons well known to our citizens. We recommend its trial in all those cases of disease to which it is adapted. It is for sale by all our druggists."—*New York Independent*.

The great New England Remedy, DR. J. W. POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND, is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of eleven years, in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives its virtues.

The WHITE PINE COMPOUND cures Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diptheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary affections generally. It is a remarkable remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidney and Bladder, Gravel and other complaints. *For Piles and Scurvy* it will be found very valuable.

Give it a trial if you would learn the value of a good and tried medicine. It is pleasant, safe and sure. Sold by Druggists and dealers in medicines generally.

nov30-TuTh3

☞ METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY is daily effecting wonderful cures. It acts like magic, both Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism giving way before it. The afflicted are advised to try it. JOSEPH FLEMING, Agent, 84 Market street.

AMUSEMENTS.

TRUMBLER'S VARIETIES.
FRED. AIMS.....Manager.

Splendid Performances for Christmas Week. THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, will be produced the grand Fairy Trick Pantomime, entitled

DAME TRUT AND HER COMICAL CAT.

Ding Dong Bell—Pussy in the well.

Who put her in? Little Johnny Green.

Who took her out? Little Johnny Stout.

With entire new scenery, Dissolving Views, magical transformations, &c. A Mammoth Olio by our Grand Combination.

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERY

No. 2, Dodson's Court, Diamond Alley, rear of Opera House.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the Commercial office, or sent by mail to the principal corners in the city. Bills posted on the fences within one of the cities. nov28-1y

BORING TOOLS AND HYDRAULIC JACKS.

I am selling the heavy boring tools complete, ends of the best iron and steel, at $300 the set. I have also the celebrated Hydraulic Jacks, (Black, wood's patent,) for raising vertically or horizontally 4, 7, 10 or 12 tons. Please examine them.

CHARLES MAGGI, Agent,
112 Third street

IMPORTANT TO SHEET IRON WORKERS.—Just received from Birmingham, England, one half dozen SLIDE GAUGES, expressly for sheet iron Boilers, warranted of English standard. For sale by JAMES BOWNS,
136 Wood street.
7n

EDUCATIONAL.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
Chester, Delaware County, Pa.

The duties of this institution will be resumed on

Thursday, January 3, 1867.

A staff of thoroughly educated and experienced Professors conduct the English, Classical, Scientific, Mathematical and Military Departments of the academy.

Strict attention is given to the Moral and Religious Instruction of cadets

For Circulars apply to the following patrons of the Academy, in Pittsburgh:

Charles H. Paulson, Esq., Jos. Woodwell, Esq.,
J. W. Woodwell, Esq., Isaac Jones, Esq.,
Robert Wilson, Esq., Robert Dickey, Esq.,
Jno. S. Wilson, Esq., W. S. Haven, Esq.,
S. S. Fowler, Esq., Hon. J. P. Penney, or to
Col. THEO. HYATT, Principal P. M. A.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA
MILITARY ACADEMY,
AT
Evergreen Hamlet,
NEAR PITTSBURGH.

This Institution is now in successful operation, and a few more Pupils can be conveniently accommodated.

Circulars with full part culars, regulations, terms, &c., will be sent on application to

T. P. LEHMANN, A. M.,
Late Colonel 103d Penna. Vols.

Box 492, Allegheny City, Pa., or WM. A. SHINN, No. 120 Fourth street.

INSURANCE.

THE
MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NEW YORK.

E. S. WINSTON, President.

ASSETS OVER
$17,500,000,
AND
EXCLUSIVELY CASH.

Annual Dividends Available Immediately,

TO INCREASE THE INSURANCE OR REDUCE THE PREMIUM AT THE OPTION OF THE ASSURED.

Policy holders and other persons interested in the subject of LIFE INSURANCE are invited to call on the undersigned, Agents of the Company, who will cheerfully give them full information as to the merits and practical working of the Company.

GEO. M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent
no24 NO. 37 FIFTH ST., PITTSBURGH.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.,
OF PITTSBURGH.
ALEX. NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

Office, No. 92 Wood street, Spang Building. Cor's warehouse, on stairs, Pittsburgh.

Will take risks on all kinds of fire and marine risks & house tenantition, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and whose risks are determined, by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have earned, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

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PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO.,
OF PITTSBURGH,
Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with safety.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

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JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. P. GARDNER, Secretary.
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CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.

WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary. WM. HAGALSY, President.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayou and the navigation of the Sea.

Insures against loss and damage by fire.

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GROCERIES, &C.

MEANS & COFFIN,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
COR. WOOD and WATER STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Have always on hand a well selected

Stock of Groceries,

Bought exclusively for CASH, and to which we invite the attention of Cash Buyers. apls-TuSaw

H. RIDDLE,
NO. 183 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

WHOLESALE GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, for the sale of Country Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures. no17

IMPORTANT
TO
BRICK MAKERS.

30,000 BRICK
IN TEN HOURS,
WITH EIGHT MEN!

SWORD'S STEAM POWER
BRICK MACHINE,
MANUFACTURED BY
The Pittsburgh Brick Machine
AND
BRICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
For Eastern, Middle and South Eastern States.

This Machine is Self-Tempering, costs only $1,500, (right to use being proportioned to extent and population of Territory,) is run by an 8 inch cylinder engine, works all kinds of clay, makes SUPERIOR BRICK, is simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, is compact and requires only eight men to operate it, and makes brick as fast you can wish to run the engine. In one hour and a half, our rate of making is from 45 to 50 a minute. We claim this to be the best PAYING Machine in use.

A machine may be seen in operation in our yard, at Glenwood 4 miles above the city, on the north side of the Monongahela river, reached by the Connellsville Railroad. Machines, Yard, County and State Rights for sale.

For full information apply for circulars in person or by mail at the office. We are prepared to fill large contracts of brick, having the brick to be seen at 70 Fifth street and the office.

Address the PITTSBURGH BRICK MACHINE AND BRICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

359 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

S. M. Kier, President. A. Ackley, Vice President; W. M. M'Cracken, Treasurer; S. A. Shepard, Secretary.

Directors—S. M. Kier A. Ackley, W. B. Brickell, John Aiken, W. M. Culp.

CARD.

In consideration of the numerous explosions that are weekly occurring from the use of inferior Oil, the undersigned have concluded to sell their Oil at Retail, at their Warehouse, No. 33 Market street. The Oil is guaranteed to stand a fire test of 110 degrees and upward, and is inspected for export by competent Inspectors. Those who desire a uniform and reliable article, will do well to purchase the SOHO OIL.

Machinists and all others can be furnished Lard, Sperm, and Petroleum Lubricating Oils at retail, at

BUFFUM, KEHEW & CO.,
33 MARKET STREET.
no23-tf

COTTON MILLS.

FRANKLIN COTTON WORKS
WEST CANAL STREET,
Between Robinson and Lacock streets, Allegheny.
Having resumed operation under the name and style of

E. HYDE'S SONS,

We are now prepared to manufacture
Cotton Yarn, Carpet Chain,
Coverlet Yarn, Candlewick,
Twine, Battings,
Cotton Wraps, &c., &c.

WEST CANAL STREET, between Robinson and Lacock, Allegheny City, Pa.

P. S.—All orders by mail promptly attended to. no6-ym

JOSHUA RHODES....P. W. H. LATSHAW....JACOB ANDERSON

EAGLE
COTTON WORKS.

Having recently purchased the EAGLE COTTON WORKS, formerly owned by Messrs. King & Pennock, we respectfully inform the public that we will continue

THE MANUFACTURE OF
Sheetings,
COTTON YARNS,
CARPET CHAIN,
Candle Wick and Batting

Orders may be left at the Office of the Works, corner of ISABELLA and SANDUSKY STREETS, Allegheny city, or at the PITTSBURGH BREWERY, corner of LIBERTY WAY and BARKER'S ALLEY, Pittsburgh.

JOSHUA RHODES & CO.
oct4

COPARTNERSHIP.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE—
JAMES M. CHRISTY has purchased the interest of JOHN HALL in the firm of Jesse Hall & Co., the name and style of the firm will be JOHN HALL & CO., as heretofore.

JAMES M. CHRISTY,
STEPHEN WOODS,
THOMAS J. HALL,
JAMES J. BROWN.

December 1, 1866

Valley Forge Plow Works,
121 and 123 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH.

JOHN HALL & CO.,
Manufacturers of all Varieties of Northern and Southern
PLOWS, UNION MOWERS, SULRY HAY RAKES, CULTIVATORS, &c., &c.

And dealers in AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all descriptions.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.
We have this day associated with us in the manufacturing of wrought iron tubing, A. PTOLEMY DALZELL and ROBERT H. DALZELL. The business of the firm is hereby continued under the same and style of

HARPER, GUTMAN & CO.,
FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF
WAGONS, &C.,

At the old established Stands of Frederick Aeschlemann and Thomas Harper, on Beaver street, Manchester, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto so liberally bestowed.

FREDERICK HARPER,
A. ANTHONY GUTMAN,
ADAM ASCHLEMANN.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
All the fixtures and appurtenances of an
OIL REFINERY,
Consisting of Tanks, Pipes, one Still, hadd Agitator, &c., &c., situated on the property of the late John Negley, on the river Allegheny, in Pine township, and Connellsville Railroad. Apply to
MYERS & NEGLEY,
No. 104 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—
Thirteen Acres of excellent Land, property of the late John Negley, situate at the foot of squirrel Hill, and within five minutes' walk of Laughlin's Station, on the Pittsburgh Connellsville Railroad, especially suitable for
Vineyard Purposes and Building Lots
For terms, &c., apply to JOHN TORRENCE No. 102 Fourth street.
M'CLEA

FOR SALE.
One Large
BRICK DWELLING HOUSE,
Situated in the Borough of Freedom, Beaver county, Pa., containing Ten Rooms, with Cellar, Coal House and Cistern. The house is forty-two feet long and twenty-eight feet wide. Possession given on the first day of April, 1867. Inquire of
McCASKEY & KERR, Freedom, Pa.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE PRIVATE DWELLING HOUSE, Frame, of seven rooms and finished throughout, all conveniences, the best style. There is a Stable and Buggy-House on the lot, and a large garden. The lot is 24 by 130 feet, and pleasantly located: Shrubbery in the yard. The street is paved and curbed. This property is located on Washington street, in the borough of Manchester and will be sold on reasonable terms. If applied for soon. For terms, &c., apply at the Real Estate Agency, second floor of the Corn Exchange, near Allen, Lawrenceville.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—One of the most desirable FARMS in Ashtabula county, Ohio, two miles northwest of Salem, containing 100.46 acres, more or less, about 80 acres of which is cleared, good Carriage House, new Dwelling, worth $3,500; good Barn, with Horse Stable, and three large Orchards, best bearing Fruit Trees, one Dwarf Pear Orchard of 300 trees, Cherries, Plums, Grapes, &c. Board and pailing fences. Sugar camp near the lot. Any person wishing to purchase can be found on the place. For further information inquire on the premises, AYRES HUMMING, Salem, Ohio.

FARM FOR SALE.
Situated in Penn township, Westmoreland county, Pa., adjoining Grapeville Station, on Pennsylvania Central Railroad, on which there is a good two story STONE HOUSE, containing seven rooms, a Barn, Carriage House and other outbuildings. The Grain and Farm contains 147 acres underlaid with a seven foot vein of Coal. There is a Spring House on the farm, raising over 1 producing 9 barrels per day. For further information inquire at No. 89 LOGAN STREET, Pittsburgh.

COAL PROPERTY
FOR SALE.
A TRACT OF LAND,
Situated in Elizabeth Township, on the Youghiogeny River, five miles below West Newton, containing 180 ACRES, well improved. 140 Acres of which is Coal, and the balance is the best of River Bottom; the hill pasture is well timbered, Flagstone, and strong running springs. The river is deep in front, which is advantageous for loading and unloading boats. Inquire of

ROBT. F. WEDDELL,
Corner of Smithfield and Water streets, Pittsburgh, or of ROBERT FINNEY, on the premises. no24

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker
AND AUCTIONEER.

Having taken out a Commission as Auctioneer, and effected an arrangement with the Pittsburgh Board of Trade, securing the use of their Rooms above the THIRD NATIONAL BANK, I am now prepared to sell at Public Auction,

Stocks, Bonds,
Securities,
Real Estate, &c.,

Either at the above Rooms, or on the premises.

Particular attention paid, as heretofore, to the sale of REAL ESTATE at Private Sale.

Sales of Real Estate in the country attended.

Office: 102 FOURTH STREET.

DESIRABLE SITES FOR
COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

On account of the indemency of the weather, on Tuesday last, the sale of three desirable Building Lots, from two to four acres each, on the ferryville Plankroad, one mile from Allegheny City was adjourned. The lots are now offered at private sale. Terms—One-half cash; balance in two, three, four and five years, with interest. For plots of the ground, further particulars, apply to JOHN D. BAILEY,
No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. That large and elegant THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, No. 121 Penn st., Manchester, containing seven rooms, two bath rooms, two water closets, also finished attic. Lot 26x160, to an alley. The house is furnished with a heated and all modern conveniences. Brick Stable and Carriage House on the alley.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
no19 No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—
DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS
FOR COUNTRY RESIDENCES, at Millvale Station, on Pennsylvania Railroad. 1 1-2 & 2 acres with Brick House containing four rooms. 4 Lots, 2 Acres each, all within three minutes' walk of Millvale Station, and all minutes walk of Horse Railroad. For further particulars inquire of ISAAC M. FERGUSON, No. 92 Wood street, or JOHN D. BAILEY,
No. 102 Fourth street.
oct27

FOR SALE—112 ACRES OF GOOD TIMBERLAND, with Dwelling House, in high state of cultivation, 100 acres cleared, and can be worked by a moving machine, large two-story frame House, and large frame barn. Good orchard of all kinds of fruit. The place is well watered and never failing springs. Good well at the door. Situate one mile from New Brighton, adjoining the borough line of Fallston. The place is underlaid with a 3½ foot vein of good bituminous coal, underneath which is a vein of fire clay from 10 to 15 feet. Apply on the premises to JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
no4 No. 102 Fourth street.

OFFICE OF MILITARY STOREKEEPER U. S. ARMY,
PITTSBURGH, PA., December 19, 1866.

SALE OF
GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

Will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of December, 1866, at the Government Warehouse, Penn street, opposite the Freight Depot of the Pennsylvania, Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R., the following unserviceable clothing and Camp Equipage, viz:

850 Wool army Blankets,	6 Infty Great Coats,
20 Pairs stockings,	33 Blouses, (unlined),
9 do Mittens,	2d Drawers,
11 Uniform Dress Coats,	310 Forage Caps,
4 Jackets, (Artillery)	90 Canteens,
5 do (Infantry)	

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.,
Terms Cash, United States Currency. By order of
Capt. GEORGE E. ALDEN,
Depot Quartermaster.
M. S. LUCAS, Captain and Military Storekeeper.
1911

NOTICE.
AMERICAN ANTI-INCRUSTATOR.

The attention of Manufacturers and others using steam boilers is directed to this practical and reliable apparatus, for removing and preventing the incrustation, expensive and calcareous formation known as scale.

Special attention given to correspondents.

For information apply to

CURTIS S. HAYES,
Corner Wood and Third streets,
P. O. Address, Box 134.

DRY GOODS.

BATES & BELL'S,
BATES & BELL'S.

GENERAL REDUCTION
OF
WINTER GOODS.

MERINOS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
VICTORIA CORDS,
SILK REPPS,
SCOTCH PLAIDS,
POPLIN PLAIDS,
SILKS.
SHAWLS,
BLANKETS,
COVERLETS.

BATES & BELL,
BATES & BELL.

DRY GOODS.
WHOLESALE.
M'ELROY, DICKSON
AND
COMPANY,
54
Wood St.,
PITTSBURGH,
OFFER AT ALL TIMES
GOOD GOODS
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.
Terms - - CASH.

S. B. M'ELROY,
JAMES DICKSON,
JOHN T. SHANE.
no2

JOSEPH HORNE & CO,
Millinery Goods, 77 & 79 Market st.

AT
JOS. HORNE & CO.'S,
77 and 79 MARKET STREET,

Heavy Wool Undershirts,
Heavy Wool Drawers,
Canton Flannel Drawers,
Shaker Knit Socks,
Fur Gloves, Calf Gloves, Buck Gloves,
Cloth Gloves,
Wool Scarfs, Wool Shawls,
Bazmoral Shirts, in all grades,
Real Thread Hemstitch Handkerchiefs,
Imitation Lace Handkerchiefs,
Fancy Linen Handkerchiefs,
Linen Cambric Hemstitch Handkerchiefs,
Men's Fine Hem'd Handkerchiefs,
Real Lace Collars, Cuffs,
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Real Thread Edging,
Fancy Combs, Fancy Satchels,
Bonnet Velvets, Plumes,
Sash Ribbons, Head Nets,

And a general assortment of FANCY ARTICLES for the Holidays.

☞ WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
77 and 79 MARKET STREET.

MACRUM & CARLISLE'S
Trimming Store, 19 Fifth Street.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH STREET,
MAGNIFICENT
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
English, French and American
FANCY GOODS.

Rich Jewel and Work Boxes;
Watch, Handkerchief and Glove Boxes;
Kingsley Perfumery Cases;
Cigar Stands, Dressing Cases;
Fine Fans, Bell Cords & Tassels;
Bogwood and Jet Jew'lry, new;
Fine Morocco Wallets and Bags.

We are also opening a choice collection of
Real and Imitation Lace Goods:
Plain and Embroidered Handkerchiefs;
Ladies' Linen Collars and Cuffs;
Fine Cloth and Kid Gloves;
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs;
Hose, Undershirts and Drawers—a complete stock.
EAR MUFFS—a new article.

MACRUM & CARLISLE
Are Sole Agents in this city for the Lockwood Cloth-lined and all other Skirts. Also, Sole Agents for the direction Labels; Gray Moulded Paper Collars; The Linen-in-lasting Linen Collar; The "Star" Shirt—warranted a perfect fit.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.
All sizes, to dealers at Manufacturers' prices.
RALSIGNAL SKIRTS.
Our entire stock at less than half their cost.
Merchants and others will find our prices much reduced from former rates, and our stock of Fancy Goods at less than cost to reduce our stock.
Ladies and gentlemen wishing to make Holiday Presents will find many useful and suitable articles at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 Fifth Street.

H. OPPENHEIMER & CO,
Gents' Furnishing Goods, 83 Wood St.

PLAIN AND RIBBED
WHITE, RED AND SHETLAND WOOL
SHIRTS
AND
DRAWERS.
LINED BUCK AND KID
GLOVES.
MUFFLERS,
SCARFS,
FOOT MUFFS,
DRESSING CASES, &c.
H. OPPENHEIMER & CO,
83 WOOD STREET.

BRASS FOUNDERS, &C.

MANSFIELD & FITZIMMONS.
BRASS FOUNDERS, FINISHERS,
AND
Iron Pipe Fitters for
STEAM AND WATER. Also,
SINGLE MANUFACTURING AGENTS
FOR
J. Woods' Valveless Pump.

☞ Special attention paid to Steamboats' and Oil Refinery works.
No 15 SECOND ST

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

THE VERSAILLES HOMICIDE.

The Alleged Murderer Gives Himself into Custody—He is Committed for Trial.

Our readers are familiar with the particulars of the murder of William Dodds, who was struck with a pick in the side by John Way, at the tavern of George Weir, near Turtle Creek, in Versailles township, on the evening of the 17th instant. After committing the assault, Way fled, and his whereabouts remained unknown, it having been generally supposed that he had left the county. Yesterday morning, however, he came into this city, and went to the office of Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., as to what would be the best course to pursue. Mr. Marshall advised him to deliver himself up, and Way immediately gave himself into the custody of officer Seth Wilmot, who conveyed him before Alderman John A. Strain, of the Tenth ward. Way stated that he had been in the vicinity of Turtle Creek since the night of the affray, but did not want to do anything until he received legal advice. He admits having struck Dodds with the pick, but states that he was justifiable in doing so, as the deceased and some others had beaten and abused him badly. Officer Wilmot lodged an information against Way before Alderman Strain, charging him with murder. He was accordingly committed to the County Jail, to await trial at the January term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Way has retained Mr. Marshall as counsel, who, we understand, will make an application to Court on Saturday next, asking for the release of the accused on bail, on the grounds that the homicide was justifiable.

The Sculling Championship.

About six weeks since, Walter Brown, the ambitious young oarsman of Portland, Maine, published a challenge directed to James Hamill, of this city, offering to row him a match for a purse one thousand dollars a side and the championship of America. To this Hamill replied that when the challenge was made officially—that is when a deposit was sent forward to show that the challenge meant business—he would immediately entertain it, provided the race could be made to take place in good season. Acting upon these suggestions, young Brown has deposited with the editor of the *Clipper* $250, and challenges Hamill for a race either at Pittsburgh or Portland, in May next. Here is the challenge:

PORTLAND, ME., December 24th, 1866.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK CLIPPER:

—Sir: Three weeks having elapsed without a reply to my last communication from James Hamill, to show that I mean business I hereby enclose a deposit of $250 (two hundred and fifty dollars) for Mr. Hamill to cover, for a three mile race, single sculls, to come off in May next, for $1,000 aside. The race to be rowed at Pittsburgh or Portland, give or take 500 yards. WALTER BROWN.

[$250 received.—Ed. CLIP.

Hamill will undoubtedly accept this challenge. He cannot well do otherwise. We are glad to see him challenged. There has been a disposition manifested by some to censure Hamill for having lost the races with Kelly of England, and without cause, as it is now an established fact that he was not in a fit condition to pull an oar when he rowed those races. Hamill's friends and backers should not desert him now. Joshua Ward's friends were not satisfied with his defeat until Hamill beat him five times, and every Pittsburg friend should not desert him on his first discomfiture. He is the same Hamill still, and in proper hands and good condition he will achieve an easy victory over Brown. We hope to be able to announce that Hamill has promptly accepted Brown's challenge, and that the race will take place here. His friends should take the matter in hand immediately.

Police Items.

BEFORE ALDERMAN MORROW.—John Melville lodged complaint yesterday before Alderman Morrow, of the Eighth ward, charging J. Houck, keeper of a jewelry store on Pennsylvania Avenue, with trover and conversion. He alleges that he left a watch with the defendant for repairs, and that he afterwards refused to return it.

BEFORE BURGESS BARKER.—Christian Leon yesterday appeared and lodged an information before Burgess Wm. H. Barker, of South Pittsburgh, charging one Michael Welsh with assault and battery. Leon alleges that on Christmas day Welsh attacked him, striking him on the neck with his fist, kicking him and biting his left arm. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Welsh. Peter Bruno charged Welsh and Peter Bauer with disorderly conduct, alleging that they entered the boarding house of Patrick Cogney in the Second ward, and commenced using profane and vulgar language, throwing chairs about the room and otherwise acting disorderly. Warrants issued.

JUSTICE AMMON.—Louis Long made [illegible] before Justice Ammon, of [illegible], yesterday, charging Edward [illegible] a tavern near the [illegible] Clair township, [illegible] on Sundays, the 16th and 23d inst. [illegible] was issued for the arrest of the accused. Dennis Boyle made oath complaining [illegible] at Louis Wilhelm, for assault and battery, alleging that he assaulted and struck him, while at a ball at Bradford Hall, Birmingham. The parties settled the case by the defendant paying the costs. Gotlieb Hardt Wenner was charged with committing an assault and battery upon Mrs. Christina Wegner, on Christmas Eve, by striking and abusing her. He gave three hundred dollars bail to appear at Court and answer. John Falmer complained against John McCann, for committing an assault and battery on Daniel Boyd, by striking him in front of Eckman's tavern in Birmingham, on Christmas. The parties live in Brownstown. McCann has not yet been arrested.

BEFORE JUSTICE ARENT.—Herman Heffeld was before Justice A. Arent, of Reserve township, on Tuesday, charged with committing an assault and battery on his wife, Louisa Heffeld. He was committed to jail for trial in default of five hundred dollars bail.

FIRE IN THE SIXTH WARD.—On Christmas morning, at twenty minutes to seven o'clock, an alarm of fire was sounded from signal box No. 35, on the corner of Washington and Wylie streets, which was caused by the discovery of flames issuing from the stable of Luke Cheapman, on Bash alley, in the Sixth ward. The stable was totally destroyed, together with a large quantity of hay and some harness. There were two horses in the stable when the fire broke out, but they were both taken out, however, one of them had been badly scorched. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

THE ladies of the Subsistence Committee are requested to meet at City Hall this Thursday afternoon at half-past four, to confer with the Ladies' Committee in regard to the coming fair.

A SURE FILE CURE.—Dr. Gilbert's File instrument positively cures the worst cases of Piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $4. Circular free. Sold by Druggists. Agent wanted every where. Address J. S. Donaldson, Manager, No. 579 Broadway, New York.

The Great Medical Annual.

Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1867, for distribution, *gratis*, throughout the United States and all civilized countries of the Western Hemisphere, will be published about the first of January, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an admirable medical treatise on the causes, prevention and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of information interesting to the merchant, the mechanic, the miner, the farmer, the planter, and professional man, and the calculations have been made for such meridians and latitudes as are most suitable for a correct and comprehensive NATIONAL CALENDAR.

The nature, uses, and extraordinary sanitary effects of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the stanch tonic and alterative of more than half the Civilized world, are fully set forth, in its pages, which are also interspersed with valuable recipes, humorous anecdotes, and other instructive and amusing reading matter, original and selected. Among the Annuals to appear with the opening of this year, this will be one of the most useful, and may be had for the asking. Send for copies to the Central Manufactory, at Pittsburgh, Pa., or to the nearest agent for HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. The BITTERS are sold in every city, town and village in the United States.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Pitts. Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

Arbuckles & Co, 30 dozen brooms; H P Adams, 1 car staves; D N Courtney, 2 cars hay; A J Hagan, 98 sks rye, 96 do oats; David Byers, 101 dressed hogs; J S Liggett & Co, 150 sacks wheat; J S Newmyer & Co, 68 bundles rail, 150 bundles axe carriages, 50 do axes, 2 boxes glassware; Godfrey Clark & Co, 12 sacks rags; T C Jenkins, 100 bbls potatoes; Schmuker & Lang, 100 bbls flour; L Langham, 1 car lumber; Hitchcock, Mowbray & Co, 2 cars hay; Hall, Bedford & Co, 31 baled broom corn; C A Lang & Bro, 1 car hay; Pettit & Newman, 8 barrels glue, 1 box do; Pittsburgh car works, Stroppen & Bro, 12 sacks beans; W W Wallace, 1 lot scrap iron; J W Woodford & Son, 5 bales broom; Graff, Byers & Co, 1 car hay; J Moorhead & Co, 1 car pig iron; J Jones, 2 barrels scrap iron; E E Houghton, 1 box toilet soap; Blair & Woods, 2 half bbls butter; reghmyer & Yeskamp, 32 bbls apples, 2 do vinegar; John Bickey, 2 cars hay; B A Fahnestock & Son & Co, 14 casks green wood; McWilliams & Hare, 98 bundles spokes; T H Nevin & Co, 1 bbl hickory ware; Graff & Bro, 2 bbls eggs; Shriver & Lanear, 4 barrels roll butter; Shriver & Anderson, 1 car oil barrels; W W Bradshaw, 3 boxes hardware; McNish & Butler, 1 box mudware; Brown & Graham, 1 cask lard oil; Bruce, Phillips & Co, 2 kegs nuts; J Lunlap, 2 boxes hardware, 1 bread.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—Stewart & Langenheim, 1 car hay, 2 cars middlings, 1 car bulk wheat; Kennedy & Lalirop, 2,250 bushels ear corn; R T Kennedy & Bro, 1 car hay; R Bruce, 1 bbl, 1 half bbls flour.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Alex Taylor, 2 cars shelled corn, 10 bbls oat meal, 80 kegs pearl barley; Henderson & Bro, 1 box drugs; J H Warner, 1 box medicine; Hughes & Co, 1 box wheels; Cook, Fr s & Co, 14 bbls dried apples; R B Hulse, 3 packages sundries; Hussey, Wells & Co, 1 box hardware; 3 packages sundries; J H Longgenp, 7 washings; W S Bailey, 2 cars hay; H Longgenp, 7 washings; W W Wallace & Co, 10 bbls flour; Jefferson & Bro, 10 do do; Maria Davidson, 1 box shafts, 1 bbl hardware; Joseph Woodwell & Co, 1 box hardware; Schmidt, Taylor, 16 green linden; L P Schmidt, 2 cars corn; Byan & Caughey, 4 cars Lake Superior iron ore, pig ore; Hunger & Black, 1 car Lake Superior iron ore, 1 forkin butter; J Painter & Son, 2 cars Lake Superior iron ore; Graff, Byers & Co, 1 box dry goods; A & Kennedy, 10 bbls apples, 3 bbls do, 1 bbl pork; A Morrison, 1 box boots; A J Hagan, 1 box tobacco; Wm Speer, Heed & Morgan, 4 bbls dried apples; Wm Bingham, 10 sacks oats; Knowlson & Works, 1 box stove lamp chimneys; W S Haven, 3 bundles paper; Futtet, Allen & Co, 1 package produce; Mc Clelland, Smith & Co, 1 dressed hog, 22 sacks oats, 10 do rags; J J Bonsall, 1 car rags; Cook, Fr s & Co, 1 box dried apples, 3 kegs lard, 1 box butter, 1 do dressed; T C Jenkins, 10 bbls apples; Smith & Mc Cleave, 6 bbls walnuts; G A Bliss, 10 bbls apples, 1 box sundries.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—H M Henderson, 2 cars baled hay; A M Foster, 1 carriage tongue, 1 neck yoke, 1 set trees; J Colmer, 1 keg oil; steward & Lenhelm, 1 car corn.

Pitts. Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad.

Graff & Bates, 2 bbls dried apples, 1 barrel meal; A J Ridgely, 4 bbls lubricating oil; Barker & Hranston, 1 box manufactures; J H Fay, 1 box manufactures; D Haworth, 4 barrels spirits; J P Hanna & Co, 1246 bushels corn; Gillespie & Co, 1 car lumber; Stevenson & Comerford & Co, 10 bbls morels; Wm Flaun & Son, 13 bbls glue; W & J Rea, 1 car lumber; Hitchcock & Co, 2 do cars; A Schaub, 1 bbl tobacco; Camaria Iron Co, 2 cars pig iron; Graff & Bro, 1 car shelled corn, 1 car staves; Graff & Metzger, 1 box hardware; Schumacker & Lang, 10 bbls flour, 2 do buckwheat; Hutchinson & Bro, 1 car shelled corn; D Wallace, 1 car shelled corn; A J Hamilton, 100 barrels and 6 bbls potatoes, 60 sks barley; Shaw, Harper & Wood, 5 bbls apples.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Monongahela House, 11 packages marketing; Stevens & Co, 9 sacks corn; Wm Bingham, 10 sacks oats; Wm Bingham, 10 sacks corn; Wm Bingham, 1 box apples; McKnight & Co, 2 cars pig iron; Johnson, Fay, Jones & Co, 1 car fire brick; Cook, Fr s & Co, 1 car for d c; 1 car fire brick; Cook, Fr s & Co, 15 sacks seed; W J Moore, 4 sacks rye; D M Cox, 10 sacks oats; Wm Bingham, 10 sacks corn; D Wallace, 1 car shelled corn; A J Hamilton, 100 barrels potatoes, 60 sks barley; Shaw, Harper & Wood, 5 bbls apples.

Per Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

J Kelly, 2 boxes merchandise; Parr, Zeiler & Duff, 1 car coke; D P Markle & Co, 10 bundles iron; Pittsburgh printing paper, 2 pieces machinery; Mills, 10 sacks coal.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to R. Jones & Co.

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points, Unite States and Canadas.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS, [illegible]

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY, December 26, 1866.

Gold experienced another slight decline today. The market continues weak and excited. The principal speculative supporters of gold are having a hard time. In New York a firm dealing in gold has failed for $800,000, and something like a baker's dozen of the speculative attendants at the gold room are reported to have been unable to meet their contracts. While its chief supporters are thus powerless to put up the premium, there are many considerations which continue to depress it, in the first place the demand for gold for customs is now quite small, and the amount already on the market is more than sufficient to meet it. Then on the first of January there becomes due on the various descriptions of government bonds, gold interest to the amount of $10,400,310. In addition to these immediately depressing influences, the fact that there is little prospect of any considerable export demand at the beginning of the year must be considered. The reduction of the rate of interest by the Bank of England will naturally tend to promote an increased demand for cotton if not for Government bonds, and the heavy supply of exchange which will probably be furnished from these sources is likely to be sufficient to supply the wants of the country for some time to come without the shipment of specie, which under other circumstances would be necessary. The receipts of gold for customs at the six principal ports of the country for the week ending December 15, have fallen off $99,34195, as compared with the previous week. The shipment of specie from New York to-day was $125,000, and the receipts from California by steamer $1,416,092.

—A little more than ten millions of coin interest on the public debt, will fall due on the 1st of January. According to the Treasury statement, dated November 20, 1865, the following amount of bonds were outstanding, the interest upon which is payable at that time:

Six per cents of January, 1847	$9,415,250
Six per cents or March 1st	8,998,541
Six per cents of June, 1861	20,000,000
Six per cents of June, 1881	7,022,000
Six per cents of February, 1861	18,415,079
Six per cents of July and August, 1861	50,000,000
six per cents expunged for seven thirties	139,252,150
six per cents of March 3, 1863	1,016,050
Six per cents of March 3, 1863	75,000,000
Total	$340,000,310

—There was a very formidable onslaught of the "bears" on the stock list on Saturday and Monday, which broke down prices fearfully. They succeeded by making an unfavorable impression on the money market by exaggerated reports of immense amounts of greenbacks being sent South, and assisted by bank officers in the service, it is said of the bear interest, they made a masterly stroke, which knocked down the list like ten pins, before a well directed ball. To-day, however, the market is partially relieved from the scare, and quotations are coming up. A majority of the sales at low prices are made by bulls or bears, and there is not sufficient stocks offering at the decline they seek to establish for them to make a profit. The *World* says:

"The obstinacy with which the market refuses to recover from the late bear panic is the best proof that the panic has been removed, puzzles the bears. They have determined to make a desperate effort before the meeting of Congress to produce a panic and force decline in the stock market, which will enable them to close up their short contracts and place themselves in a more safe condition. The dominant party in Congress has taken precautions against such a panic by contracting and specie payment notions of Mr. McCulloch, and when it appears that the bulls have the action on the finance bills will favor ease in the money market, more steadiness in prices, and a better feeling in financial circles. The gold sales in New York city will, as usual, from December 1st to August 1, gain in strength from increased reserves of the National Banks, which will naturally flow from the interior into the money center, New York, in every year during that period. The decline in sterling will be straightened thereby, and what are called the bull interests are likely to be in the ascendency. The closing up of accounts, usual before January 1, and the withdrawal of many money lenders and their funds from the market will affect the first week in January, furnish the bears with the most favorable opportunity that is likely to be available for the next eight months, to rescue them from their present unfortunate condition. Bulls should be very cautious will, therefore, do well to prepare for a vigorous onslaught on the money, gold and stock markets the next week, and shall after the first week in January. The bears have bank deposits to back them, and the bulls have them in the stock speculations who have agreed to lend the funds of their banks, in greenbacks, to realed packages, at no interest, and who are exerting all their power and influence to induce the calling in of loans to those stock firms who are on the bull side, besides other disreputable devices to embarrass their brokering. If these bears succeed in their designs, their programme of buying long and selling short they have filled in their sheets, as their information from the Bank of England, and the slowness of the financial policy which Congress will man out to [illegible] in the spring. They would be quite willing to [illegible] bear contracts without profit if they could succeed in buying a like amount at low prices to hold for an advance in the spring."

—We resume our noon quotations of the New York Stock Board as received by S. S. Bryan:

Gold	142½
U. S. Bonds, 1881	107½
" 5-20's, 1865	106¾
" 5-20's, 1865—new issue	107¼
" ten forties	103¾
Michigan Southern	82½
Michigan Central and Pittsburgh	97½
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago	100½
Erie	65½
W. U. Telegraph Co	45½
Chicago and Rock Island	98½
Chicago and Northwestern	46
Chicago and Nor thwestern, preferred	79½
Reading	3 75
Gregory	16 25
Quartz Hill	4 75
Corn don	4 12
Smith & Parmelee	9 00
Hose	80
Keystone	1 [illegible]

—The local stock market is without any transaction to indicate the least change from former prices. Our bank shares would command full prices, but there are few offers to sell. Allegheny National would sell at 70, Columbia at stock for the first time in its history has subsided into perfect inactivity. The low price of oil has dragged this stock down lower than ever it was, and nothing but a change in the market for petroleum products or the price of oil itself will resuscitate Columbia again, or any other oil stock that has producing wells.

—The Chicago *Tribune*, of Monday, says: The week closes up on a tight money market. There is an active demand for accommodation from all classes of traders, but more particularly from provision and produce operators. The dullness of trade in the city, and the slowness of collections in the country, cause a large demand for renewals on mercantile account. The drain of currency to the interior to move the hog crop continues, and each succeeding day finds the money market less comfortable. The shipments of produce to the East are very light, and until such becomes active, we need not look for any return flow of currency. Paper is securitized with a severity rarely seen in this market, and business houses complain that there is exclusively to those whose claims cannot be ignored. The bank rate is steady at 10 per cent. In the open market, there is a good demand for money at rates ranging from 1½ to 2 per cent, per month.

—The following were the closing prices for the principal copper stocks at the close of last week: Bay State 10@10½; Concord 3@4; Copper Falls 50@51; Franklin 40@41; Hancock 11@11½; Humboldt 15@22; Huron [illegible]@2½; Isle Royale [illegible]; Minnesota 12@13; National 10@15; Peterick 3½; offered: Pewabic 27 offered; Phoenix 7 asked; Pittsburgh 48 asked; Quincy 39@40; Rockland 7@7½; South Side 13@23½; Superior 3 asked.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 26, 1866. }

Trade in a general way continues as last reported: Only a moderate demand for goods of any description in expectation of the holidays, continues, ushered in the commencement of the holidays, and until they are over we need not look for much trade. Business men are in the act of balancing their books, and are busily engaged in balancing their books.

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, of Tuesday, reports holders of flour asking full prices, but the demand is light, and the market is inactive; the higher grades of winter were firmly held, but there is a decidedly weaker feeling in all grades of spring. The sales were 1,500 barrels at $9 00@9 50 for superfine; $9 00@10 50 for extras; $11 00@12 50 for north west extra family; $12 00@13 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do; $13 00@14 00 for fancy and choice brands, according to quality. Rye flour may be quoted at $7 25@8 00. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

GRAIN.—The receipts of wheat continue light, and the demand is fair, with sales of 2,000 bushels at $2 50@2 60 for white and $2 40@2 45 for red. Prices are nominally unchanged. No. 2 Spring wheat is quoted at $2 35 and White at $2 50. In Philadelphia the market continues excessively dull, and prices are nominally unchanged. Corn is in moderate demand for Southern do at $1 06@1 25, and White at $1 20@1 40. Rye is dull; we quote at $1 20@1 25 per bushel.

OATS.—We note a sale of 10 bushels on the track, at 80c.

FAR CORN.—One car at the elevator sold at 86c. Sales of 120 bushels ryc at the depot at $1 30 to reported. One car shelled corn, on the track, at East Liberty, at 80c, is reported.

HAY.—The general features of the market remain the same as last noted. The demand absorbs nearly all the receipts, and full prices are obtainable. Sales are reported of cars baled at $20 00 a ton. By the [illegible] of the station the [illegible] are [illegible].

FLOUR.—The receipts of dressed continue good, and the weather being very favorable, prices, as last reported, are still maintained. Sales of spring at from 9@9½c. In the Diamond Market light weights sold at 8@8½c. In Detroit, on Monday, dressed hogs commanded 7½@8c, and live 6@6½c. Packers were offering 6 50@6 60 for heavy. At the Central Stock Yards, East Liberty, to-day, the price of live hogs ranged from $5 75@6 25. The market was not brisk, although the stock was light. The receipts were 1,200 head.

LARD.—Sales of 10 bbls are reported at 12c.

LARD OIL.—There is a moderate demand. Sales are reported of 25 bbls No. 1 at $1 18, and 10 bbls No. 2 at 90c.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
TUESDAY, December 25, 1866. }

Business yesterday was very much restricted in relation to oil. Buyers have in a great measure abandoned them selves to the spirit of holiday making, the holidays and having a good time generally; at all events they were not on hand yesterday. The result was we have but few sales to note, with a poor prospect, for the balance of the week. The feeling in the market is light, the principal operations for some time past being for future delivery. From Oil City we learn that oil was selling at pretty low figures. Sales actual spot were reported as low as 50c. Certain in Creek's sale of 800 bbls was made on Saturday at $2 00 to a Cleveland firm; at other points on the creek it is also offered at $2 00 with very little doing. In our own market we have sales to the amount of 700 barrels, as follows: 400 barrels, packages returned, 45c, and 300 barrels, including packages, 14c per gallon.

REFINED OIL.—Was without movement; we did not learn of a single transaction for present or future delivery. Prices may be put down as nominal. Rendered on the spot 23½c; for Philadelphia delivery 23@ 23½c were the asking rates. Free oil was sold in a small way at 40@43c per gallon.

The Titusville market for the past twenty-four hours, says the *Herald*, of Monday, has been firm, with an ordinary amount of activity. The principle of the market has been caused by the margin between the views of producers and buyers. The producers are generally holding at from five to ten cents above the offers of buyers, and neither of the parties seem willing to make any concessions. On Bennehoff Run $3 00 was freely offered for 42 gr, and on Pithole Run $1 80 was offered for 47 gr, oil, at the wells but was refused.

The following sales were reported on Saturday: 100 barrels at the wells near Petroleum Center for the New York market, at $2 50; 200 barrels at $2 50 per bbl; 75 barrels on Pioneer Run for the New York market, at $2 50; 150 barrels for the same market, at $2 50; 100 for the New York market, at $2 51 at the wells; 90 barrels on the Sherwood farm, at $2 50; 100 barrels on private terms; two car loads on Pioneer Run, delivered at $1 90 on the cars. There were several other transactions on private terms.

Petroleum Run sold at $1 90 delivered on the cars for 46 gr, and 100 bbls at $1 90 delivered on the cars for 46 gr and 100 bbls at $1 90 delivered on the cars for 46 gr and under; $2 15 at the wells; at the well on Church Run $2 50 for 46 gr; at the wells on Bull Run for 46 gr and under, $2 15; at the well on Bennehoff Run $3 00 for 42 gr; at the wells on Bonnehoff Run for 46 gr and over $2 at the wells.

In New York the market for crude and refined is reported very dull, says the *Commercial List*, of Tuesday evening, and the transactions having been confined to two days only, are very light. We quote the close on Monday evening, Crude 23@23½c; refined, packages returned, and 19c, in shipping order, for 46@47 gravity, and refined, in bond, 28c for prime to 1.5 to W, and 30c for S W. The sales are 1,200 bbls crude, 46@47 gravity, part at the bulk, and part in bond packages; 800 do, low gravity, 44@c in bulk, 15½c, packages returned, and 22c in bbls in shipping order; 1,150 bbls prime I. S to W, in bond, 28c; 1,000 do S W, 30@31c; 1,000 gallons P W, in tin, 41c; 750 bbls S W, for February, in bond, 29½c; 2,000 do S W for March, 30c; 1,000 do 56 do S W, 32½c; R O, till March 1st, 100 bbls gasoline sold at 44c. Crude we can only report a sale of 200 bbls S W at 48c.

Petroleum Circular.

LONDON, December 26, 1866.—Small transactions in American refined continue to take place at 1s. 5d. per gallon for fine, down to 1s. 4d. for good merchantable, an exceptional lot in public sale having realized only 1s. 4d., 9 lb. Gyl. For December delivery a few parcels have changed hands at 1s. 5d. during the month, and 1s. 5d. Crude dull. Spirit dull and lower; price 5d. a 5½d. Coal Oil becoming more unsaleable as Petroleum becomes cheaper, and best Oil now offers on spot at 1s. 9d., and inferior at 1s. 1d. Sperm Oil dull and lower. Linseed Oil 39s. To-day the market has been quiet at 1s. 5d. a 1s. 6d.

Stock this day, 1866, 49,723 bbls and 325 cases Refined, and 1,000 bbls Crude; against 1865, 44,000 bbls; 1864, 4,-914 bbls and 64 cases Refined. 777 bbls Crude.

ARTHUR BROTHERS & Co.

Oil Shipments East via P. F. W. & C. R. R.

W H Byram, 50 bbls crude, Phila.
Sellers, Canfield & Co, 153 bbls refined, Phila.
Fersyth Bro & Co, 125 bbls refined, Phila.
Liberty Oil Company, 111 bbls refined, Phila.
Nat. Refining & Storing Co., 50 bbls refined, Phila.
S McMahon & Co, 50 bbls refined, Phila.
J. B. Bell, 50 bbls refined, Phila.
J Benney, Jr, 50 bbls refined Phila.
Keystone Oil Works, 50 bbls refined, Phila.
J C Kirkpatrick & Co, 50 bbls refined, Phila.
Mc Cready, Chadman & Co, 50 bbls refined, Phila.
D. Bly, 50 bbls refined, Philadelphia.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

At the Brighton Pens the receipts of cattle for the week, ending Monday evening, were 625 head. The demand each day was good, and prices remained firm at the previous week's quotations. On Monday there were only 110 head in the pens, of which 75 were sold, which might be called a small business. Not much of a change in prices, except a slight drooping off for the holidays, and the butchers having supplied themselves last week with their show cattle. Those in the pens on Monday were of extra good quality. We quote common at $3@3 50; fair, $3 75@4 25; good, $4 25@4 75, and extra at $5@5 75.

Hogs.—The arrivals for the week foot up 6,200 head. The market is quiet and firm for the five droovers meeting with quick sales. To-day (Monday) none came in but one or two small lots, the most of them holding over from last week. The prices ranged at from $6@6 50 for fair to good.

COVINGTON, KY.

The cattle market was brisk in the fore part of the week, but towards the close became dull, and a slight decline took place. The receipts amounted to 1,311 head, of which 484 head were shipped to New York, and the remainder, with the exception of about 50 head, sold at the following rates: Extra, $6 00@6 50; lot of butcher stuff, $5@5 25 per 100 lbs; second quality do $3@3 50; third quality do $2@2 50. A few extra Christmas cattle sold at from $7 to 9 00 per 100 lbs.

Hogs.—The arrivals during the past week foot up 6,200 head all of which were sold. From Monday until Wednesday evening prices ranged from $5 75@6 00 per 100 pounds gross, according to weight. On Thursday a decline of 12½ per pound took place, but on Friday prices again went up to $6@6 50, at which figures hogs can now be readily sold. The number in the pens this afternoon (Monday) is quite small, and the receipts from this time forward will probably be light, as it is thought nearly all the Kentucky hogs have been sent to market.

LOUISVILLE.

At the Bourbon House, the cattle market, during the past week, has been decidedly better than for several weeks past. This however, was partly owing to the improved quality offered. Sales ranged at 7@8c for fancy and show cattle; 6@6½c for first quality; 5@6c for fair to good, and 3@5c for common and rough.

Hogs.—The market commenced early in the week moderately active, at $6 75@6 90 for good heavy averages, but since then there has been a steady decline in prices, and to-day the market is dull at 6½c for extra, 6¼c for good, and 5¾@6c for light weights.

At the Shilby House the receipts of cattle during the past week were not as heavy as usual, but the quality was better. We quote the best quality at 5@ 6½c; medium to fair, 5@5½c, and the lower grades 3@ 4½c. There were some fine shipping cattle sold at 6¾@7c.

Hogs.—The arrivals have been heavy and the prices very unfavorable to the drovers, the packers not buying as freely as was expected. The prices have ranged during the week from $6 25@6 50, and dull. On Saturday there seemed to be less animation, and some of the packers were offering over 6¾c for heavy averages.

PHILADELPHIA.

For the week ending Monday evening, the arrivals and sales of beef cattle at the Avenue drove yard reached about 1,800 head.

The market was moderately active at about former rates, extra Pennsylvania and western steers selling at 18½@18¾c; fair to good at 17@17½c, and common at 15@ 16c, as to quality. The market closed rather dull, with the above range of prices

Cows were unchanged, about 250 head sold at $60@ 70 for springers, and $60@80 ₰ head for cow and calf, as to condition.

Sheep were in fair demand. About 10,000 head arrived, and 10,000 were driven away, the small lots taken for city slaughter, nothing was accomplished in the way of sales. The market may be quoted nominal at $7 50@8 62½, for fair to prime grades.

Hogs.—There was a fair demand for this day in the week, and the yards were tolerably well cleared at all prices we [illegible] to the closing rates of last week. Packers were not on the city [illegible], only [illegible] taking a few lots only. Prices ranged from $5 50 to $6 00 per hundred.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, December 26, 1866.

FLOUR—Steady and quiet.
WHEAT—1@2c higher, at $2 10@2 11½ for No. 2 Spring; $2 20@2 21 for No. 2 Red Winter.
CORN—Dull at 58½@58¾c.
LARD—15½c to 15¾c.
DRESSED HOGS—Dull and 25c lower, at $5 25@5 90.
LIVE HOGS—$5 70@6 00 for fair to choice heavy.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 151.

NEW YORK, December 26—9 P. M.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Was quite active throughout the day, and there was no business on call under 7 per cent.

THE GOLD MARKET

Closed at 151, Cash gold has been loaned from flat to 1-32 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The market is quiet and unchanged. Prime bankers bills are quoted at 109½@109¾.

THE STOCK MARKET—IRREGULARITIES

Were still lower at the close, owing to the fall in gold and activity in money. The demand for investment is very light, and there is no disposition to a peculate for a rise.

THE STOCK MARKET

Was dull at the last open board, and generally a fraction lower. Chicago and Rock Island, preferred; Quincy certificates, 98@98½; Western Union, 45@45½; Ohio 6s, 1868, 107½; Illinois 6s, 1870, 100½@101; Pacific 6s, 1888, 90; Southern, Missouri, Illinois Central, 72½@73; Cumberland, 36½@36¾; Pittsburgh, 96½@97; Island, 102½@103; Northwestern, 44; preferred, 83½.

MINING SHARES.

Were active and firmer this afternoon. The leading shares were Quartz Hill, Gregory and Smith & Parmelee. Gregory fell to 14 at at the opening, but afterwards rallied to 16, at which the bulk was the strongest stock, selling largely at 1 50@1 60.

NEW YORK, December 26.—Money fairly active, at 7@9 per cent. Sterling dull at 108½@109 for sixty days on 1[illegible], declining to 1[illegible], and closing at 108½@108¾ for sixty days; 109@109½ for sight. Gold, 1[illegible]. Illinois central, 1[illegible]; Pittsburgh 96½; North western, 44; preferred, 83½; Rock Island, 98½; Fort Wayne, 100; Erie 65½; central, 1[illegible]; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 96½; Five twenties, 1[illegible]; new, 107; Treasury 5s, [illegible].

New York Market.

NEW YORK, December 26.—Cooling dull at 81@81½c. Flour firm at 5@10c for state and western; $12 25@ 12 75 for shipping brands round hoop Ohio; $12 75@ 13 25 for trade and family brands do do; $13 25@ 14 00 for fancy do do; $9 00@9 50 for extra Genesee; $10 00@ 12 50 for double extra do do; $12 50@13 00 for extra Michigan and Indiana; $9 00@9 50 for superfine; $9 00@10 50 for extra; $11 00@12 50 for north west extra family; $12 00@13 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do; $13 00@14 00 for fancy and choice brands, according to quality. Rye flour may be quoted at $7 25@8 00. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

GRAIN—The receipts of wheat continue light, and the demand is fair, with sales of 2,000 bushels at $2 50@2 60 for white and $2 40@2 45 for red. Prices are nominally unchanged. No. 2 Spring wheat is quoted at $2 35 and White at $2 50. In Philadelphia the market continues excessively dull, and prices are nominally unchanged. Corn is in moderate demand for Southern do at $1 06@1 25, and White at $1 20@1 40. Rye is dull; we quote at $1 20@1 25 per bushel.

OATS—We note a sale of 10 bushels on the track, at 80c.

FAR CORN—One car at the elevator sold at 86c. Sales of 120 bushels rye at the depot at $1 30 to reported. One car shelled corn, on the track, at East Liberty, at 80c, is reported.

HAY—The general features of the market remain the same as last noted. The demand absorbs nearly all the receipts, and full prices are obtainable. Sales are reported of cars baled at $20 00 a ton. By the [illegible] of the station the [illegible] are [illegible].

FLOUR—The receipts of dressed continue good, and the weather being very favorable, prices, as last reported, are still maintained. Sales of spring at from 9@9½c. In the Diamond Market light weights sold at 8@8½c. In Detroit, on Monday, dressed hogs commanded 7½@8c, and live 6@6½c. Packers were offering 6 50@6 60 for heavy. At the Central Stock Yards, East Liberty, to-day, the price of live hogs ranged from $5 75@6 25. The market was not brisk, although the stock was light. The receipts were 1,200 head.

LARD—Sales of 10 bbls are reported at 12c.

LARD OIL—There is a moderate demand. Sales are reported of 25 bbls No. 1 at $1 18, and 10 bbls No. 2 at 90c.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
TUESDAY, December 25, 1866. }

Business yesterday was very much restricted in relation to oil. Buyers have in a great measure abandoned them selves to the spirit of holiday making, the holidays and having a good time generally; at all events they were not on hand yesterday. The result was we have but few sales to note, with a poor prospect, for the balance of the week. The feeling in the market is light, the principal operations for some time past being for future delivery. From Oil City we learn that oil was selling at pretty low figures. Sales actual spot were reported as low as 50c. Certain in Creek's sale of 800 bbls was made on Saturday at $2 00 to a Cleveland firm; at other points on the creek it is also offered at $2 00 with very little doing. In our own market we have sales to the amount of 700 barrels, as follows: 400 barrels, packages returned, 45c, and 300 barrels, including packages, 14c per gallon.

REFINED OIL.—Was without movement; we did not learn of a single transaction for present or future delivery. Prices may be put down as nominal. Rendered on the spot 23½c; for Philadelphia delivery 23@ 23½c were the asking rates. Free oil was sold in a small way at 40@43c per gallon.

The Titusville market for the past twenty-four hours, says the *Herald*, of Monday, has been firm, with an ordinary amount of activity. The principle of the market has been caused by the margin between the views of producers and buyers. The producers are generally holding at from five to ten cents above the offers of buyers, and neither of the parties seem willing to make any concessions. On Bennehoff Run $3 00 was freely offered for 42 gr, and on Pithole Run $1 80 was offered for 47 gr, oil, at the wells but was refused.

The following sales were reported on Saturday: 100 barrels at the wells near Petroleum Center for the New York market, at $2 50; 200 barrels at $2 50 per bbl; 75 barrels on Pioneer Run for the New York market, at $2 50; 150 barrels for the same market, at $2 50; 100 for the New York market, at $2 51 at the w